

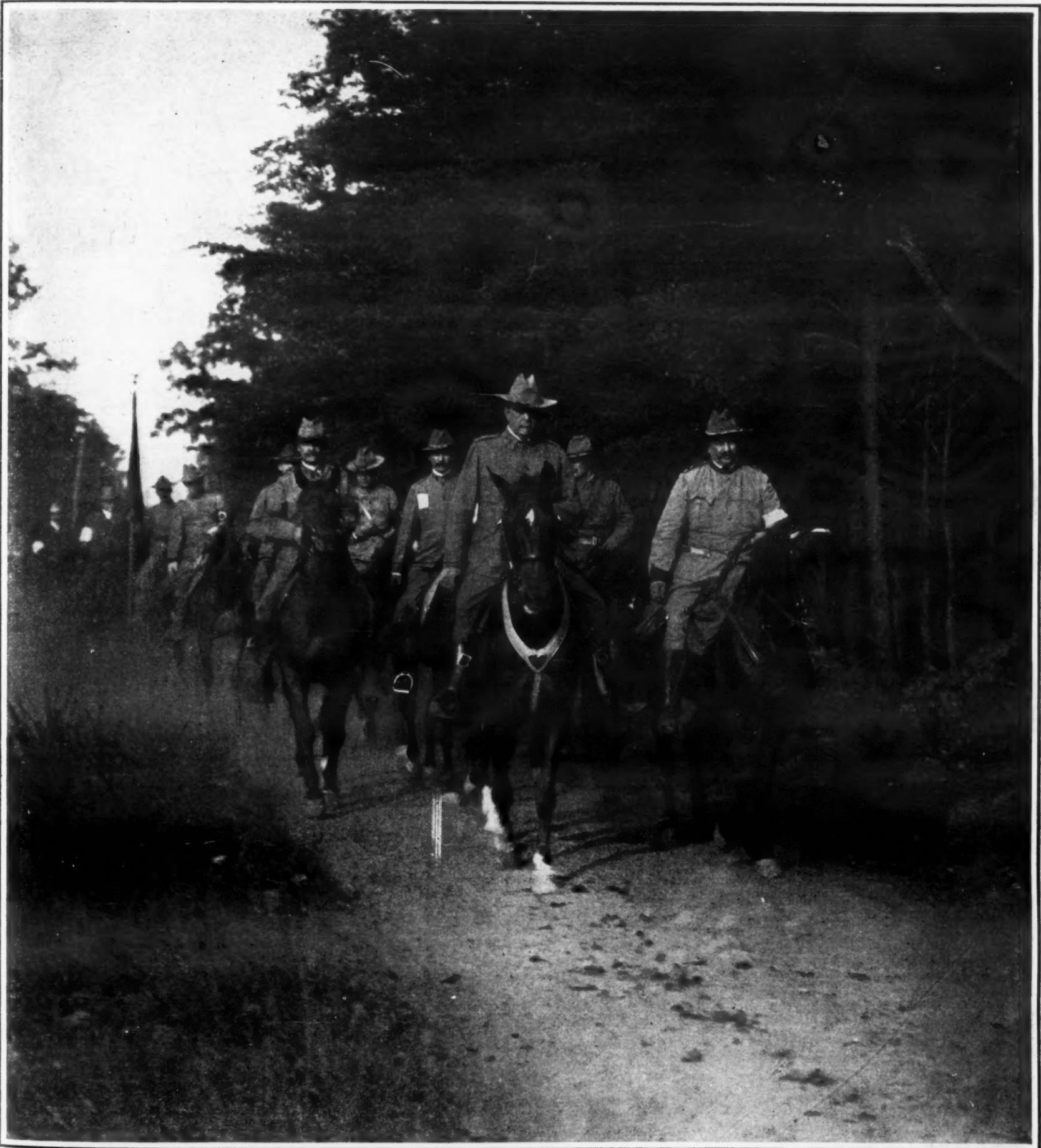
# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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New York, September 22, 1904

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THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE BULL RUN MANŒUVRES.  
MAJOR-GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN, WITH HIS STAFF, RIDING TO THE FRONT WHILE THE TROOPS WERE IN ACTION.  
*Photographed by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer at the manœuvres.*

# LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

Vol. XCIX

No. 2159

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## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to produce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

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Thursday, September 22, 1904

## The Man Behind the Pen.

THE REPUBLICAN party has a champion worthy of a great cause. The President's letter of acceptance is an answer to every charge made against either him or his party worth answering. It is a challenge to his personal and political enemies to present any other charges they may see fit and to await their answer. The President's letter does two things admirably and with the master hand of a statesman. First, it tells why the Republican party is trusted by the great mass of intelligent, thoughtful people; and, secondly, why a vast majority of the voters distrusts the Democratic party. The accomplishments of the Republican party, its attitude toward great public questions, its purposes if continued in power, have never before been so clearly, logically, and vigorously presented, and no more virile, biting, caustic excoriation of the false pretenses of the Democratic party has been written in our time.

The President's letter is like its author—bold, decisive, direct, sincere, and fearless. It is not needlessly aggressive, and in no way offensive, and the facts, which are so admirably marshaled to sustain its logic, are addressed with convincing power to the great jury of the American people. In our judgment, it is the best political utterance President Roosevelt has ever delivered and the most convincing argument in favor of the Republican party that the campaign has called forth. It furnishes the text for every Republican speaker. It leaves nothing more to be said. It apologizes for nothing, for the party has no apology to make. The President is the champion of, not the apologist for, Republican principles.

Feeling the stinging rebuke its logical arguments inflict, some of the Democratic press are questioning the authorship of the President's letter of acceptance. Any one who will read it carefully will find it permeated with the spirit of the man who signed it. He is the man behind the pen. The President's letter, compared with Judge Parker's generalities, is like a diamond beside a piece of quartz. Let no one fail to read this comprehensive, patriotic, and powerful appeal to reason and to right.

## The Baby and the Bear.

THE BIRTH of an heir to the Russian throne affords the London *Spectator* occasion for some highly interesting, if not altogether happy and agreeable, reflections on the situation created for the Muscovite empire by the advent of the royal child. In the view of this astute critic of European affairs the appearance on the scene of this much-desired young person, while a proper occasion for great joy in the imperial home, is not an event over which the world at large, nor even Russia itself, may be safely congratulated, for the Czar may see in the birth of a son a reason for still more jealously guarding his autocratic power.

To a man possessed of the ardent religious faith of the Czar, a faith deeply tinged with superstition, the coming of this little one at this time will surely be regarded as a special answer to prayer, a signal mark of divine favor, and therefore the strongest possible proof that the policy and rule of the Russian Emperor have the approval of heaven. The event will thus go far to offset the reverses and discouragements of the war in the East, and to inspire the Czar and his counselors with renewed hope and determination in all lines of the present government policy.

It means that the muzzle will not be removed from the Russian press, that trial by jury will be deferred, that the process of Russianizing Finland will continue, that the proscription of the Jews will not be lifted, and that legislative power will be denied to any but committees of bureaucrats appointed and removable by the sovereign's will. It means, in brief, more Bobrikoffs, more M. de Plehves, and also, alas! more Sazonoffs. And worst of all, under this reasoning, the assurance thus vouchsafed of a direct successor to the Russian throne means a confirmation and continuance of the present militarist policy of Russia and renewed promise for the realization of that splendid dream of Pan-Slavism under which all the world, or at least the Asiatic and European part of it, will come under the sway of the Russian sceptre.

"A depressed Czar, without an heir, doubtful of the favor of Heaven, and aware of enormous discontent among his people, might have made peace as Nicholas I. did, and perhaps passed away like him; but a Czar with his spirits raised by the answer to his prayers for a son, and full of the idea which underlies the manifesto on his birth that the child ought to inherit the power intrusted by God to Russian sovereigns, will be unlikely to risk that power by making what he would consider a shameful peace." Thus says the *Spectator*. All this is lugubrious enough, and the results foreshadowed deplorable both for Russia and for the world, if they come true.

It would not be difficult, however, to read into the event fraught with so much happiness to the royal home circle at St. Petersburg a brighter and more peaceful significance. The advent of a son has already been marked by the Russian Emperor with some important concessions to the growing spirit of liberalism, such as the abolition of flogging in the peasant courts, and who shall say but that other reforms in administrative policy more radical and far reaching may not shortly follow? It seems incredible that even so auspicious an occurrence as the birth of a son can blind the eyes of the Czar and royal father to the lessons of such events as the assassination of De Plehve and the far more significant disasters which have befallen the Russian forces at Liao-Yang and Port Arthur.

To believe that these reverses will teach the Czar nothing but a pursuance of a further futile and fatal struggle against the *zeitgeist*, against a policy which is bringing nothing but misery, discontent, and disaster upon the Russian people, is to credit him with a degree of willful obstinacy, of bigotry and ignorance, which we are unable to reconcile with what the world has been permitted to learn of his character and aims. It is to be remembered that we are living in the twentieth century, and not in the sixth nor the seventeenth, and that not even the Czar of all the Russias, with all the De Plehves and Pobodostonoffs that he can summon to his councils, can turn back the tide that now all over the world sets slowly but resistlessly toward a larger freedom, a wider outlook, and a nobler opportunity for men of all colors, creeds, and climes.

## The Right To Labor Upheld.

THINKING MEN among the labor unionists can hardly underestimate the significance of the fact that wherever the practices of boycotting and picketing are made an issue in the courts the decisions are invariably against them. Thus within a few weeks decisions to this effect have been rendered in the courts of Connecticut, Illinois, and California. In the first-named State the case was that of nine workmen in New Haven who were found guilty of conspiracy in threatening to ruin the business of several firms engaged in trucking unless those firms signed a certain agreement as to a wage scale. The firms refused, and a strike, picketing, and a boycott followed. The nine labor leaders were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1,000 with three months' imprisonment, a sentence which the court of last resort in Connecticut has confirmed.

In Illinois the Appellate Court in the case of the Kellogg Switch-board Company has sustained the injunction issued by a lower court against the workmen. They demanded the exclusion of all non-union workers, which being refused, a strike followed, with its usual accompaniments. An injunction was issued against interference by the strikers, and some of them were fined and imprisoned for disobedience. The Appellate Court unanimously sustains the injunction, and holds that an agreement to exclude non-union workmen is contrary to law, and therefore non-enforceable. The decision of the Superior Court in San Francisco was of like tenor, namely, that picketing is unlawful. The case here passed upon was that of some union stablemen who waited upon the proprietor of a stable and demanded that he discharge his non-union employés. He refused to do so, and they immediately declared a boycott against the place, and established a picket to keep patrons and employés away. The stable-owners took the matter into the courts, where, after a long trial, a decision was rendered strongly adverse to labor-union methods, declaring them to be a violation not only of the Constitution, but of the natural rights of man.

The concluding paragraph of the decision rendered by Judge Hunt, of the Superior Court, deserves quotation here. He said: "The right to labor is the right of property, and the duty to protect it is the highest office of our laws. Hence, no syndicate of employers or union employés can bar one from the right to labor, for the right to labor is the right to live; but how can it be said that the right is inviolate if, when violated, the law affords no relief?" This is the whole matter in a nutshell; sound law as well as sound sense.

## The Plain Truth.

THE HEAD OF the Republican Congressional Committee, Mr. Babcock, seems to be so frightened over the desperate chances he is taking in his own district in Wisconsin, that he is losing his head. His alarming reports of the possibility of a Democratic House may be circulated for revenue only, or for some purpose not yet disclosed, but this sort of talk is positively detrimental to the Republican canvass and should be stopped. Nothing in the news from Oregon, Vermont, and Maine justifies the slightest fear that the Republicans are to lose control of the House of Representatives at the approaching election. The Republican party is certainly stronger now than it was at the election two years ago. It has a candidate whose popularity is unquestioned, a platform of conceded strength, and there are no indications of weakness or defection on any side. No doubt exists in the mind of any astute and thoughtful observer that Roosevelt will have a plurality as large as that which was given to McKinley four years ago, and many believe it will be larger. The party which wins the presidency this year will win the House of Representatives chosen with it. That has been almost the invariable record of the past, and this is not a precedent-breaking year. Let Brother Babcock cease his wailings, get wise, and keep busy.

OUR GREAT and good, if not always wise, friend, Colonel Watterson, the distinguished editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, told two hundred Democratic editors, while assembled at dinner in New York recently, that he opposed the election of Roosevelt because he feared that the President might want another term in 1908, and perhaps another in 1912, and finally change the character of the republic into "an empire more dazzling than Rome in the height of her glory." Colonel Watterson delights in flights of oratory and of the imagination. He is a spell-binder with wide wings, and soars into the lofty empyrean so far beyond the range of all ordinary mortals that he sees wonderful visions. But really, Henry, is it possible you believe that any patriotic citizen of this great republic would ever tolerate for a moment the thought of a royal establishment at the White House? Such a thing is as utterly ridiculous and impossible as anything that could be imagined, in or out of politics, and that Colonel Watterson had the nerve to talk this sort of stuff to a lot of Democratic editors supposed to be possessed of more or less common sense as well as patriotism, is an evidence that ripening years have not deprived our Southern friend of his superb imaginative powers, which gild with unfading glory, everything he touches—but truth!

THERE WAS something pathetic in the earnest appeal of Judge Parker to the Democratic editors, during their recent visit to Esopus, to give up all personal and political differences and unite in a more earnest and harmonious support of the Democratic national ticket and platform. Never did a Democratic campaign start out more hopefully than that of 1904, and never was hope more transient. The effort of some of the strongest men in the Democratic party to reorganize it and rescue it from the control of populist leaders will require more than one campaign for its success. The views of the different wings of the Democracy are so discordant that the presidential candidate finds it impossible to reconcile them. Whatever he may say awakens fresh opposition on one side to offset the applause on the other. In the pivotal State—so far as the Democratic campaign is concerned—of New York, leading advocates of Parker's election are contending among themselves as to the chief issues of the canvass, and are united in only one opinion—namely, that the Parker campaign lacks energy, "ginger," and go. The unexpected result of the State election in Vermont was a finishing blow to the vanishing hopes of enthusiastic Eastern Democrats. It strengthens the growing conviction of observant politicians that Roosevelt's plurality will rival that of McKinley.

IT LOOKS as if the magnificent exposition at St. Louis is attracting its heaviest attendance, as other exhibitions have, in its closing months. Recent reports indicate that the daily number of visitors is fast approaching a quarter of a million and more, breaking the record up to date. If the people appreciated the splendor of this show, the extraordinary variety and remarkable character of its exhibits, and the fact that it will probably be the last great exposition that this generation will see, every one would make a sacrifice, if necessary, in order to reach St. Louis. The cost of a trip places the exposition within reach of almost every one. The excursion rate by rail from New York City is as low as eighteen dollars for the round trip. Thousands of comfortable boarding places surround the exposition on every street and offer lodgings at from fifty cents to a dollar a day, and cheap restaurants abound, with meals at from fifteen cents upward. An information bureau connected with the exposition will send a list of reputable boarding and lodging places to any applicant. By one who does not care to travel in luxury it is calculated that a week's trip, including a visit to the exposition of three or four days, can be made at a cost of less than fifty dollars, including railway transportation, board and lodging, and admissions. This is the estimate for a New Yorker, and the nearer the visitor is to the exposition, obviously the less the cost of transportation. No other opportunity for an educational vacation has ever been offered in this country at such rates as these. The cost, compared with the benefit, is hardly worth considering. Go West, young man!

## PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE ADVENT of a son and heir in the imperial home at St. Petersburg has



FATHER JOHN,  
The Cronstadt priest who a year ago predicted an heir to the Russian throne.

shown his gratitude and appreciation by presenting Father John with a magnificent diamond and sapphire pectoral cross. This same monk of Cronstadt has been a conspicuous figure in the religious life of Russia for years, and the veneration in which he is held is so great that his influence over the Russian people is said to be more powerful than that of any other ecclesiastic in the empire, not excepting the head of the holy synod himself. Since the war with Japan began Father John has on several occasions bestowed his blessing on bodies of departing troops, by whom, as well as by the Russian peasantry, he is esteemed as a personage almost divine. Some of the more superstitious Muscovites have even gone so far as to worship the good priest, an act which has horrified nobody more than it has Father John himself, who has strongly condemned it.

MR. G. R. SIMS gives an amusing account in "Men and Women" of how he once corrected Swinburne's composition. "My first introduction to literary work," he says, "was made in the offices of the *Dark Blue Magazine*. I held some sort of a post which might be called assistant sub-editor. John Christian Freund, the editor, was a friend of my family, and he gave me a chance. I had through my hands a good deal of MS., which it was my duty to return to the author with the proof. In this manner a proof of a poem written by Swinburne came my way, and in my youthful presumption I struck out one word and suggested a substitute on the margin. It was so long ago—1871—that I almost forgot what the poet wrote back. But I know it was prose. Freund came to me, recognizing my handwriting, and said, 'Did you write that on Swinburne's proof?' 'Yes,' I replied; 'it was only a suggestion.'"

THE ONLY Irish member of the Bench of Bishops of the Church of England, and the most eloquent living preacher of that great national church, is to visit this country soon. We refer to the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, Lord Bishop of Ripon. He is a well-known author on religious themes and has written a few hymns that have entered into the hymnology of the church and of its missionary societies. His chief reputation is for eloquence. He is often asked to preach in Westminster Abbey, and a strong listener is entranced whenever he does so. He has a fine tenor voice that fills the abbey and enables him to be heard in its varied aisles and transepts. He is to address the peace congress and the Episcopal convention in Boston, late in September and early in October. His reputation as a preacher is more than national, and many Americans will be glad to hear him, especially those who have heard him in Great Britain. Both the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ripon are peace advocates of a pronounced type. The archbishop has said that a war between Great Britain and the United States would be the greatest calamity that could befall the world.



RIGHT REV. WILLIAM BOYD CARPENTER,  
The eloquent Lord Bishop of Ripon, who will soon visit this country.—*Russell & Sons*.

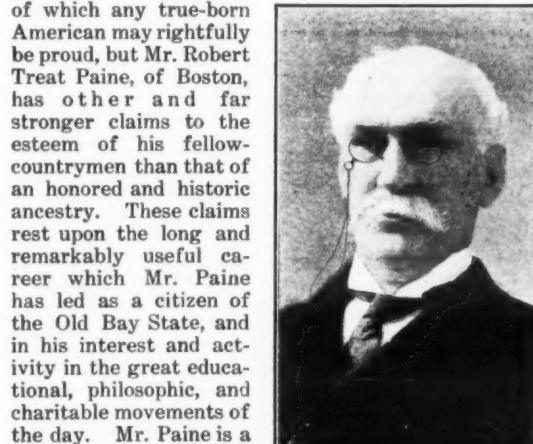
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AMONG THE notable residents of St. Louis at the present time is Geronimo, the old Apache warrior and chieftain, who professed conversion to religion a year or so ago and has lived up to his profession so far. The old chief recently received a visit from a daughter living in Arizona, whom he had not seen before since his capture by the United States troops eighteen years ago. Geronimo will occupy a place in history as the last great warrior who resisted the advance of civilization in the West.

EVERY THOUGHTFUL student and observer of current events and tendencies throughout the civilized world must have been impressed with the remarkable upgrowth in recent years of a public sentiment favorable to more rational methods of settling international disputes than the bloody arbitration of the sword. This progress of the doctrines of peace has had its practical and substantial outcome in the establishment of the great peace tribunal at The Hague, the conclusion of eight or more arbitration treaties between different European nations, and the promise now of a still greater achievement in the interest of world peace in the convening at Boston, on October

3d, of a world's advisory congress. For the education of public sentiment, of which this growth and manifestation of peace doctrine are a partial result, credit is due to no man in the United States more than to Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, who, as secretary of the American Peace Society, with headquarters in Boston, has been engaged for many years in carrying on a vigorous and effective propaganda in the interests of world-wide concord. Dr. Trueblood is a Quaker and formerly was president of one of the leading colleges of that peace-loving brotherhood. He has been one of the leading spirits in all the annual conferences on international arbitration held at Lake Mohonk, and makes friends everywhere for the cause to which his life is devoted by his winning personality, tactful bearing, and eloquent and persuasive tongue.

TO BE THE great-grandson and namesake of one of the signers of the Declaration of Inde-



HON. ROBERT TREAT PAINE,  
The Boston philanthropist who will preside over the Boston peace congress.—*Furdy*.

pendence is a distinction of which any true-born American may rightfully be proud, but Mr. Robert Treat Paine, of Boston, has other and far stronger claims to the esteem of his fellow-countrymen than that of an honored and historic ancestry. These claims rest upon the long and remarkably useful career which Mr. Paine has led as a citizen of the Old Bay State, and in his interest and activity in the great educational, philosophic, and charitable movements of the day. Mr. Paine is a native of Boston, where he was born in 1835, a graduate of Harvard, and a lawyer by profession. After practicing his profession for eleven years Mr. Paine retired, in 1870, from the Bar, and has since devoted his life wholly to the promotion of the welfare of his fellow-men. To name the charities and philanthropies of Boston which he has either founded or is actively connected with and to which he is a liberal patron, would be to call the roster of the largest and best-known of them. In 1890 Mr. Paine, together with his wife, endowed, with \$200,000, a trust for charitable purposes known as the Robert Treat Paine Association. He has been president of the Associated Charities of Boston since 1878 and president of the American Peace Society for many years. By virtue of the latter position Mr. Paine is expected to preside over the great world's peace congress which will be held in Boston the first week in October.

"TO LET" is in the window of the office of George S. Boutwell, on State Street, Boston. Placed there it signifies that the aged statesman has retired to private life. For more than half a century Mr. Boutwell has practiced law in Boston, and he was one of the founders of the Republican party. He lives in Groton, is eighty-six years old, and is in very good health.

ALTHOUGH LOW of stature, the men of Japan are so strong physically, and so patriotic and fearless,



COLONEL HARADA,  
Who commanded a Japanese regiment in a heroic fight with the Russians.—*Dinwiddie*.

the most efficient soldiers in the world. Several of the big fights between the Mikado's troops and the Russians in Manchuria have been won by the former through the most desperate bravery. The Japanese officers and men alike exhibit the utmost indifference to danger and death, and they sacrifice their lives willingly and freely in order to storm difficult positions or to rout the foe in the open field. One of the most noteworthy feats of valor performed by a body of Japanese troops during the present war is to be credited to the Twenty-fourth Regiment of infantry, which, as a portion of the Twelfth Division of General Kuroki's army, participated in the bloody battle that followed the crossing of the Yalu by the Japanese. This regiment, commanded by Colonel Harada, intercepted the retreating Russians at Hamatong, and found itself in contact with a superior force. The fighting was exceedingly severe, and Colonel Harada and his men held their ground only at terrible cost. They cut off the enemy's retreat in that direction, but the regiment suffered a loss of 344 men, about half the total loss of the three divisions in action at the time. Naturally, as a result of this affair, Colonel Harada is now numbered among the popular heroes of Japan.

FERDINAND C. LATROBE, many times mayor of Baltimore, is of the opinion that mayors of large cities have a much easier time of it nowadays than of yore. "In my time," he said, "mayors had to be members of the fire, police, water—in fact, all the boards, or councils' committees. They had no time at all to themselves. Now, however, it seems that they have nothing to do compared with the duties in the old days."

ONE OF THE most remarkable trips in connection with the exploitation of the world's fair was completed when Rev. S. P. Verner, the Presbyterian missionary, who brought eight pygmies out of the African jungles, arrived at St. Louis. His journey included 26,000 miles, 800 miles of which were traversed on foot through the wilds and deserts of central Africa, and lasted eight months. He contracted a tropical fever, from the effects of which he was afterward ill in New Orleans for several weeks. Mr. Verner's staying qualities would do credit to a Japanese soldier.

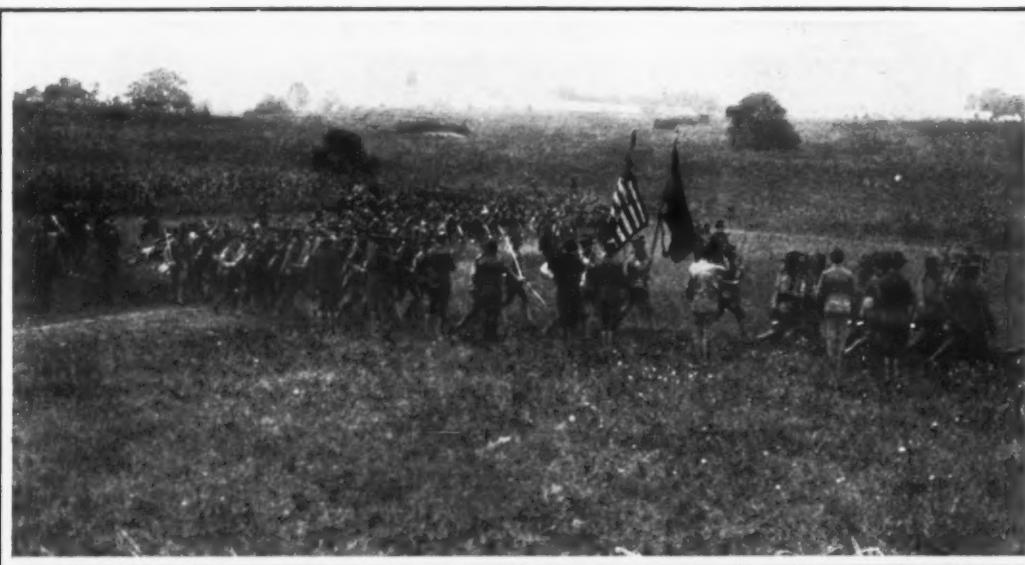
A LONG, BRILLIANT, and eventful career has been that of Major-General James F. Wade, recently appointed commander of the Atlantic Division, with headquarters at Governor's Island, New York harbor. No living American soldier has seen harder service or passed through more exciting scenes than this veteran commander. An Ohioan by birth, General Wade was only eighteen years of age when the Civil War broke out, and he entered into active military service as a first lieutenant in the Sixth Minnesota Cavalry. His command participated in many important engagements, and the young officer rose from rank to rank, until at the close of the war he was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers. General Wade then joined the regular army, and in the war against Spain made a notable record for gallant conduct in the Cuban campaign, where he had the appointment of major-general of volunteers. He was afterward placed at the head of the Cuban evacuation committee, and also served for a time as military governor of Cuba. Subsequently General Wade was given command of the military division of the Philippines, where he will be succeeded by General Corbin, who has been in charge of the Department of the East.



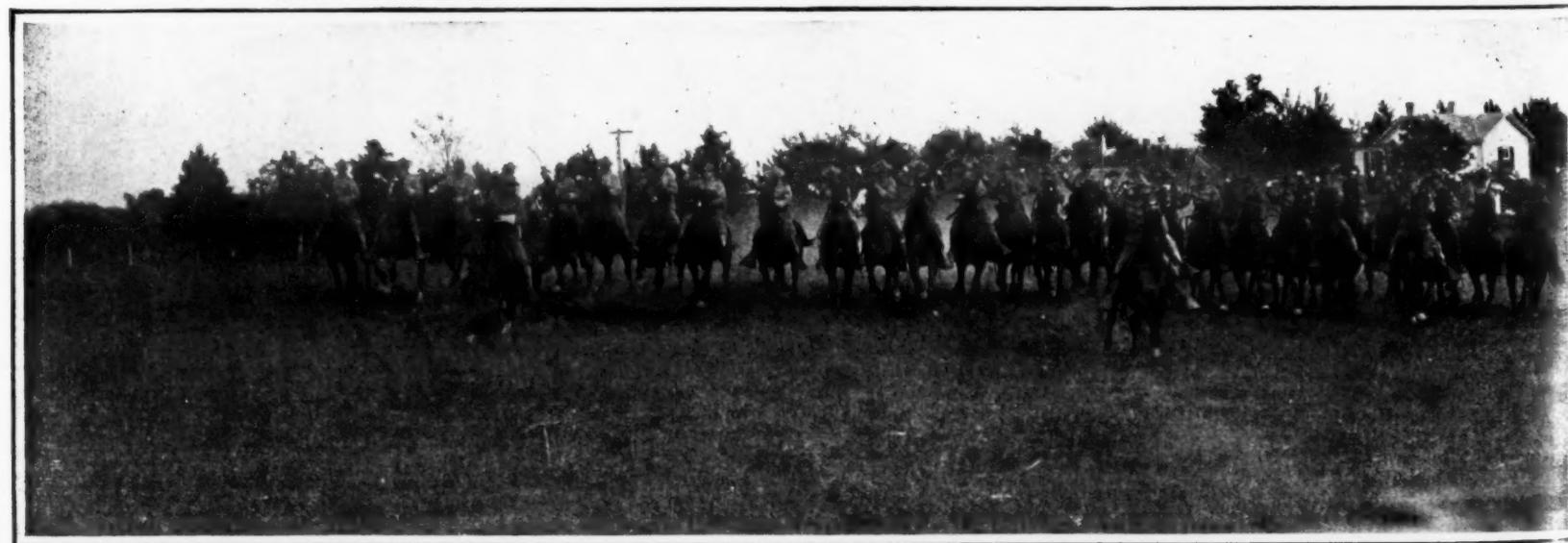
GENERAL JAMES F. WADE,  
Lately appointed commander of the Division of the Atlantic.—*Knight*.



SOLDIERS DEVOUTLY KNEELING AT A RELIGIOUS SERVICE IN CAMP.

BRIG.-GEN. FREDERICK D. GRANT,  
Who commanded the "Blue" army.

TROOPS HURRYING TO THE FRONT FOR THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE "BLUES" AND THE "BROWNS."

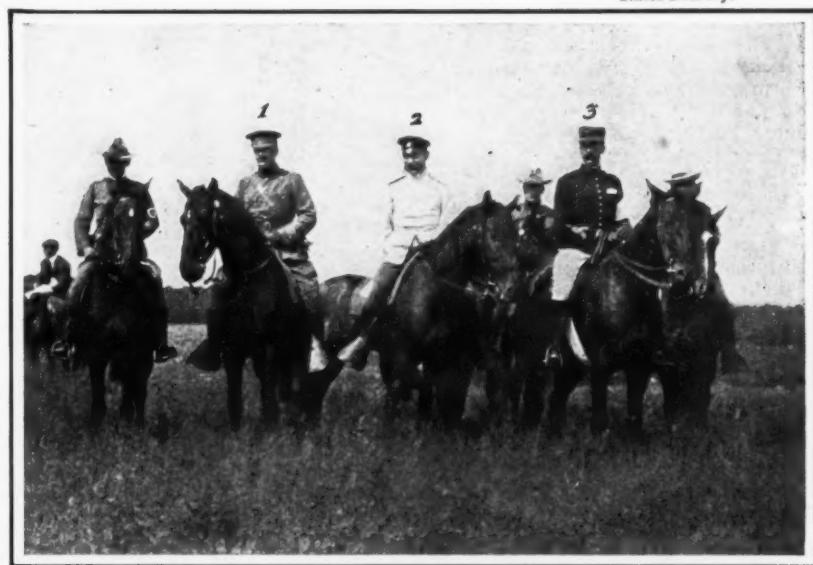
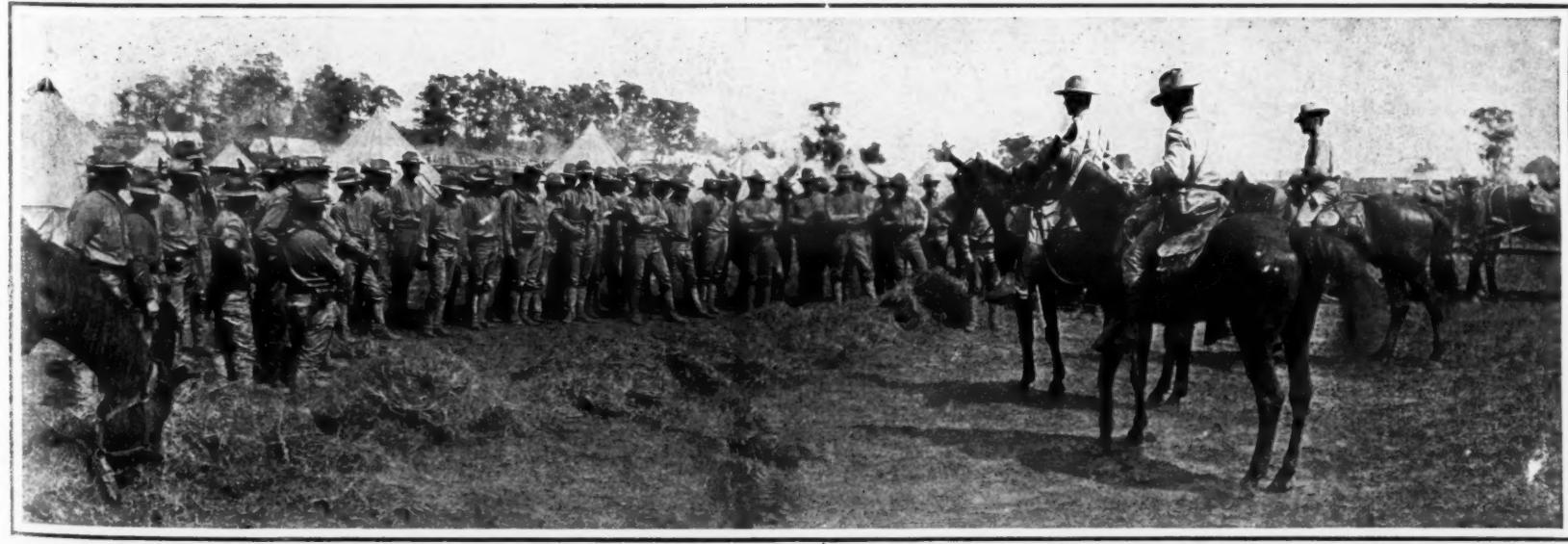
COLONEL A. L. WAGNER,  
Chief umpire at the military manœuvres.ARTILLERY IN ACTION DURING THE PROLONGED AND EXHAUSTING BATTLE  
BETWEEN THE TWO ARMIES.MAJOR-GENERAL CORBIN, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE MANŒUVRES, AND HIS THREE AIDS.  
Left to right: General Corbin, Captain James A. Moss, Captain William E. Horton, Captain Roger Winthrop.

SPIRITED CAVALRY CHARGE—A FEATURE OF THE MIMIC WARFARE.

NOTABLE FEATURES OF THE GRAND MILITARY MANŒUVRES.  
WARLIKE SCENES ON THE HISTORIC BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD, AND OFFICERS PROMINENT IN THE MIMIC STRIFE.  
Photographed by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer at the manœuvres.



INFANTRY IN ACTION DURING THE BATTLE BETWEEN THE "BLUES" AND THE "BROWNS."

COLONEL GEORGE DYER,  
Commanding the Twelfth Regiment,  
N. G. S. N. Y.LIEUTENANT CORNELIUS VANDERBILT (X), OF THE TWELFTH NEW YORK REGIMENT,  
AND HIS ASSOCIATES.COLONEL SMITH,  
Of the Eighth Regiment, United  
States Infantry.CAPTAIN POWERS (AT RIGHT) AND LIEUTENANT ROGERS, OF THE TWELFTH NEW  
YORK REGIMENT.FOREIGN ATTACHES WHO WITNESSED THE MANŒUVRES.  
1. Major Williams, of the Royal Engineers, British. 2. Colonel Raspopoff, Russian.  
3. Captain Fournier, French.

CALLING THE ROLL OF THE "BROWNS," GENERAL BELL'S ARMY, AFTER THEIR VICTORY IN THE FIRST DAY'S BATTLE.

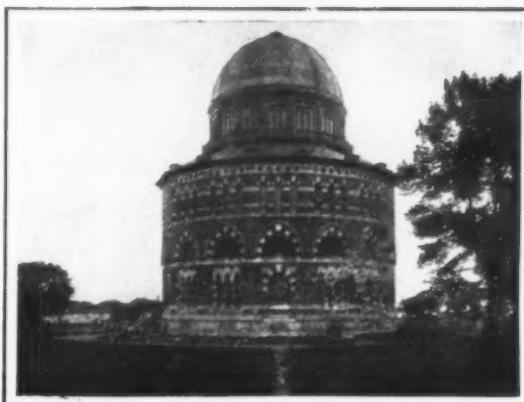
THE SOLDIERS' GREAT MEET ON BULL RUN BATTLE-FIELD.  
TROOPS IN ACTION AND AT ROLL-CALL, AND SOME OF THE OFFICERS WHO ATTENDED THE MANŒUVRES.  
Photographed by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer at the manœuvres.



## A Noted Centennial: Union College and Dr. Nott



Chapel and biological laboratory.



Nott Memorial Library, built at a cost of \$175,000, in honor of Eliphalet Nott, president of Union College for sixty-two years.



Chemical, physical, and electrical engineering laboratories.

PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE UNION COLLEGE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS FROM WASHBURN MEMORIAL HALL.—T. C. Muller.

ON THE 29th of this month Union College is to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the accession of Dr. Eliphalet Nott to her presidency. A college is as a college does. Tried by that unassailable rule Union can read her title clear to a foremost place among the agencies which have made for moral and intellectual progress. It is the first step which counts. Union began well by determining to be the conservator of a broad-gauge Christianity, but not of any sort of sectarianism. In this respect she was the pioneer college of the country—all the others built upon the same generous lines came later. Incorporated by the regents of the university in 1795, and holding her first commencement in 1797, she has ever been distinctively a "union" institution, a college for all, the educational expression of the democratic spirit. Hence her motto, the outcome of genuine catholicity, *in necessariis unitas, in dubiis libertas, in omnibus caritas*.

Dr. Nott had three predecessors, John Blair Smith, Jonathan Edwards the younger, and Jonathan Maxcy. But without disparagement of them it may be maintained that Union College dates from President Nott. Inaugurated in 1804, at the early age of thirty-one, his unchallenged administration lasted until he died, in 1866, a period of sixty-two years. He was called to Union from Albany, where he had become famous as a pulpit orator. His sermons, notably the one inspired by the tragic death of Alexander Hamilton, revealed him as a writer and speaker of the first order. His was a varied and an acute intellect. He was thinker, philosopher, and man of affairs. He had a firm grasp on fundamental principles, and knew how to put them into practice—to transmute knowledge into wisdom. It is not too much to affirm that he displayed a genius for education. He was a master of the fine art of teaching; he had a contagious enthusiasm for sound learning, and apprehending what was the real "mission" of a college, he labored to recruit the world, not with scholars, but with scholarly men. His class-room lectures were based on the assumption that his students after graduation were to inhabit, not castles in the air, but the concrete world. That the doctor had a remarkably good head for business was shown by his management of Union's finances. When he assumed the presidency Union was out of money and deep in debt. He soon succeeded in paying her bills and providing her with an income. His powers of persuasion—his "magnetism"—were so remarkable that he readily induced the Legislature at Albany to give Union substantial aid. In the session laws of 1814 there is a note appended to one of the measures which reads, "No bill before the Legislature excited greater interest and attention than this act. Much credit is due to the unwearied exertions of the able and eloquent president of Union College in promoting its passage." This, if we mistake not, is the only instance in the history of our State of a person being complimented—of all coigns of vantage in the world—in the session laws! The note must be regarded as a compliment as unique as it is opulent. It is interesting to observe that in the "good old days" of 1814 the lottery was regarded as a perfectly legitimate means of raising money. The bill in question provided for a lottery which gave \$200,000 to Union College, \$40,000 to Hamilton College, \$30,000 to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and \$4,000 to the Asbury African Church, without a protest from "Pro Bono Publico," or any other of the familiar guardians of good morals. We have said that Union College dates from Dr. Nott. He brought to bear upon her welfare so much common and uncommon sense, an industry so tireless, an ardor so fervent, a tact in the management of young men so exquisite, that the classes steadily increased until in 1825 Union's roll was longer than either Harvard's or Yale's. She continued to go on prospering and to prosper until the Civil War broke out, and then temporarily declined. Previous to 1860 she attracted a very large number of Southern students—more, in fact, than any other Northern college. But, although no Mason and Dixon's line runs through the realm of education, the war caused a general withdrawal of Southerners from the institutions of the North. Later Union became the victim of internal dissensions, which of course still further embarrassed her. Dr. Nott was succeeded by Laurens P. Hickox, the great metaphysician,



REV. DR. A. V. V. RAYMOND, PRESIDENT OF UNION COLLEGE SINCE 1894.—Albany Art Union.

who for ten years had been vice-president of the college; Charles A. Aiken, who came to Union from Princeton and only remained two years; Eliphalet Nott Potter, a grandson of Dr. Nott; Judge Judson S. Landon (president *ad interim*); Harrison E. Webster, who had long been connected with the college as professor of natural history; and in 1894 by Andrew Van Vranken Raymond, the present president of the college. President Raymond was graduated at Union in 1875. Like Dr. Nott, he was called to the presidency from an Albany pulpit; like Dr. Nott, he is eloquent with pen and tongue; like Dr. Nott, he is what is known as an "all 'round man," scholarly, practical, thoroughly in earnest, and in sympathetic touch with whatever is most inspiring in the life of this busy and complex generation—a true cosmopolite. His devotion to the college has borne much good fruit. The Union of 1904 meets the best expectations. She is growing in numbers and in influence. All her departments conform to an exacting standard. Her finances are in a healthy condition. She is, as she always has been, the handmaid of the classical and the philosophical, but, true to the broad policy which guided her in the past, she gives the scientific its due. From every point of view she is worthy of the palmy days of Dr. Nott, while in some respects she is stronger, more serviceable, than she ever was before. Her electrical engineering course, for example, is without a rival anywhere. The great General Electric Company of Schenectady takes an affirmative interest in the course, the result being that students are admitted to the company's works, with the privilege of studying under their instructor the tremendous plant in all its ramifications. All things considered, it is not strange that the impression is growing that the mantle of Dr. Nott has fallen upon the shoulders of Dr. Raymond and is an excellent fit.

A number of American colleges can boast of fair domains, but there are few scholastic shades that are more attractive than those of Union. Located on one of the hills which bound Schenectady on the east, they are indeed "beautiful for situation." The wide-spreading campus, edged by a terrace upon which the students love to linger, commands an engaging view of the lovely valley of the Mohawk, through which the languid river saunters. In the distance to the north and west are mountain ranges, while to the east are woods and fields. Surrounding the noble campus on three sides are the college buildings, new and old, including Nott Memorial Hall, the Powers Memorial, the homes of the president and members of the faculty, and the houses of the Greek-letter fraternities. To the north of North College, built in 1812, is "Captain Jack's Garden," which takes its name from the well-beloved Isaac W. Jackson who from 1831 to 1877 was Union's professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. This "careless-ordered" garden was his special delight, and he spent much of his leisure in

looking after it. Here nature bewitches with noble trees, beds of old- and new-fashioned flowers, shady, winding paths, a romantic ravine, and a singing brook. Your susceptible undergraduate, who believes that the proper study of mankind is woman, finds the garden an ideal place in which to take co-educational walks with the pretty Schenectady girls.

But the essential glory of a college is not its domain, no matter how enchanting it may be. What "constitutes" it are its graduates. If, like another Cornelia, when invited to display her jewels, Union should assemble her sons, the exhibit would certainly be one of marked brilliancy. All over the continent, in every leading department of human activity, Union's children have gone to the front. She was the alma mater of President Chester A. Arthur and of Lincoln's great Secretary of State, William H. Seward. More than fifty colleges and academies can be named whose presidents were graduated at Union. John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," was a member of her class of 1812. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, one of the best of America's short-story tellers, Douglas Campbell, whose "The Puritan in Holland, England, and America" made such a profound impression, belongs to Union's family. She nurtured such brave defenders of the flag as Admiral Breese, General Henry Wager Halleck, and General Daniel Butterfield. Those three famous journalists, William Cassidy, John Bigelow, and Charles Emory Smith, are on her roll. "Bob" Toombs, of Georgia; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Robert J. Breckinridge, of Kentucky; Richard Stockton, of New Jersey; Austin Blair, of Michigan; Alexander H. Rice, of Massachusetts, and John F. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania—all names to conjure with—were Union boys. She gave T. Romeyn Beck, Frank Hamilton, and Alfred T. Lewis to medicine. She has contributed scores of judges to the highest courts of very many States of the Union, including two chief justices to Illinois. In our own State, Supreme Court judges bearing Union's credentials are as plenty as blackberries. On the bench of our Court of Appeals have sat Samuel A. Foote, George F. Comstock, John K. Porter, Ward Hunt, Robert Earl, John A. Lott, William F. Allen, Rufus W. Peckham, Samuel Hand, and George F. Danforth—a galaxy of great judges, and it is a Union galaxy. Her contributions to the ministry have been equally large and notable. Many of the strongest churches North and South have and have had Unionites in their pulpits, such stalwart divines as Francis Wayland, Henry Tappan, and Leonard Woods. Thomas C. Brownell, of the ancient class of 1804, became a bishop of Connecticut, and later classes have supplied bishops to New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and other States, included in the number being George W. Doane, Alonzo Potter, and Horatio Potter. It has been said that "the political history of New York is in large degree the biography of sons of Union." This is not an extravagant statement; indeed, it might be added without doing violence to the truth that the political history of the country cannot be adequately told without repeated references to Union College men. For there is hardly a post of honor in the public service which they have not held. A tree is known by its fruits. Such are the fruits of Union College. A word in regard to Union University. Incorporated in 1873, it embraces the following institutions in addition to the college: Albany Medical College, Albany Law School, Dudley Observatory, and Albany College of Pharmacy. All these are thriving. The Albany Law School celebrated its semi-centennial in 1901, and among the alumni who wrote letters of congratulation was William McKinley. Other distinguished alumni of this department of Union University are Alton B. Parker, the Democratic nominee for the presidency, and Justice David J. Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The stirring story of Union's trials and triumphs will be affectionately recalled, we may be sure, in all its essential features on the coming Nott Memorial day. Writing, in 1795, of the action of the regents of the university in granting a charter to the college, General Philip Schuyler breathed this prayer: "May Heaven protect and cherish an institution calculated to promote virtue and the weal of the people." So may it be.

WILLIAM H. McELROY, '60.



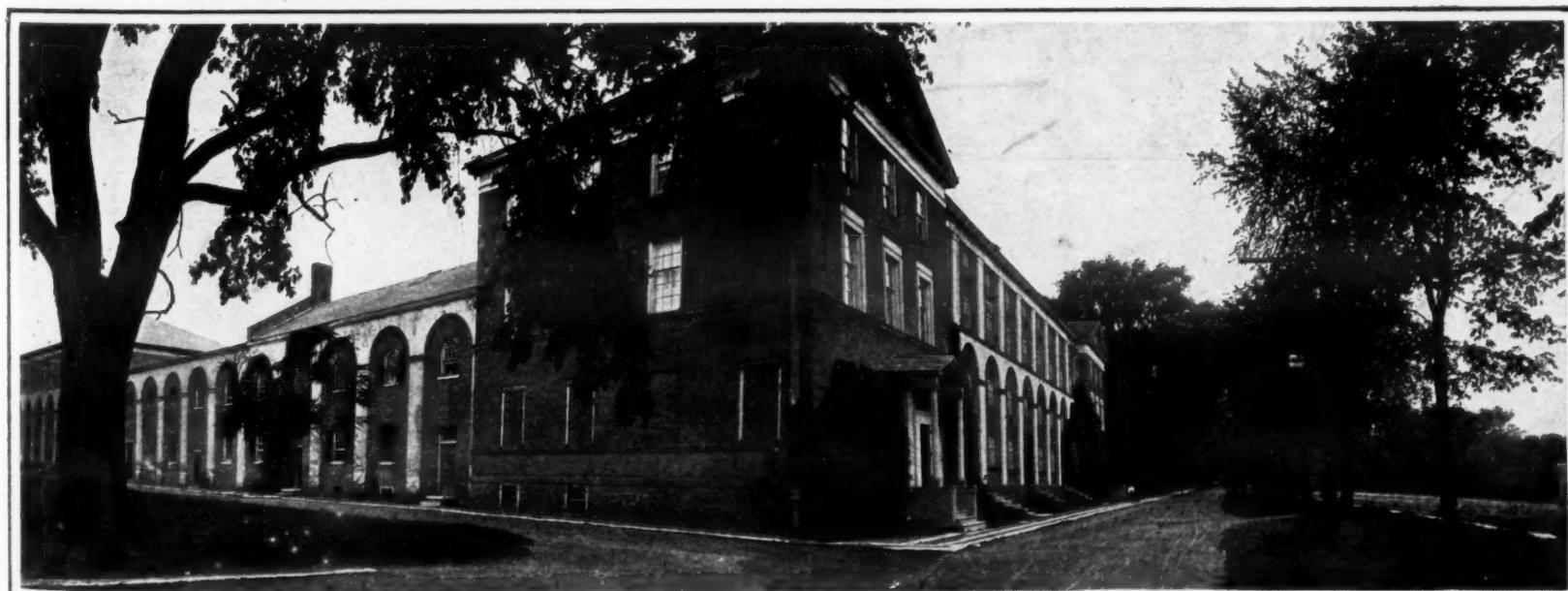
NORTH COLONNADE AT UNION COLLEGE—NORTH COLLEGE FRONT AT LEFT.



SILLIMAN HALL, Y. M. C. A., GIFT OF HORACE SILLIMAN, CLASS OF '46.



STONE WALK LAID IN 1813 ACROSS THE COLLEGE GROUNDS.

WASHBURN MEMORIAL HALL, WHICH COST \$75,000, AND WHICH CONTAINS RECITATION-  
ROOMS AND THE CIVIL-ENGINEERING LABORATORY.VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE NOTT MEMORIAL LIBRARY, IN WHICH ARE STORED  
40,000 VOLUMES.

SOUTH COLONNADE AT UNION COLLEGE—SOUTH COLLEGE FRONT AT RIGHT.

## NOTED CELEBRATION BY A FAMOUS INSTITUTION OF LEARNING.

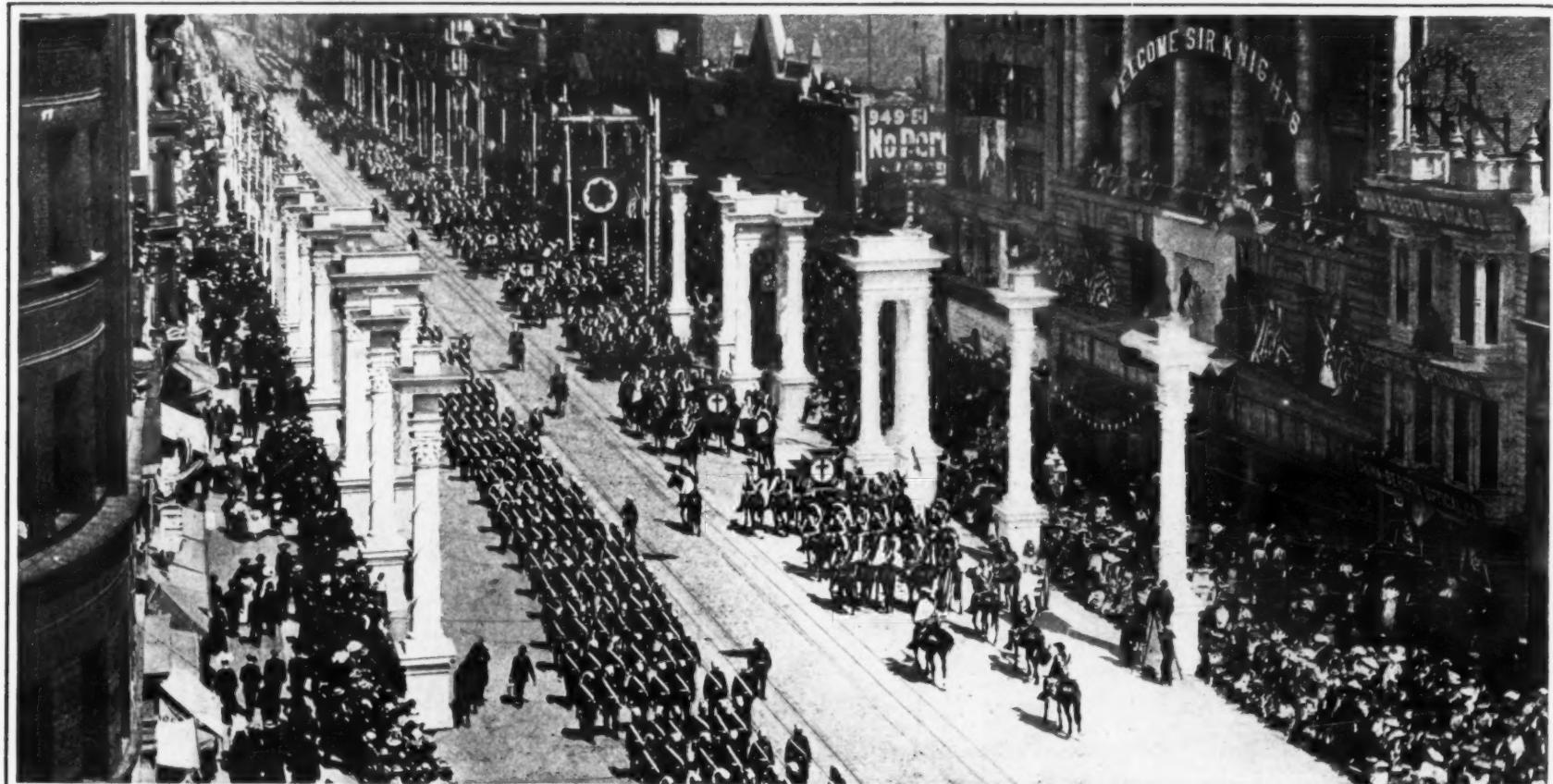
ATTRACTIVE BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS OF UNION COLLEGE, WHICH IS SOON TO CELEBRATE THE CENTENNIAL OF  
THE ACCESSION TO ITS PRESIDENCY OF THE LATE DR. ELIPHALET NOTT.

*Photographs by T. C. Muller. See opposite page.*



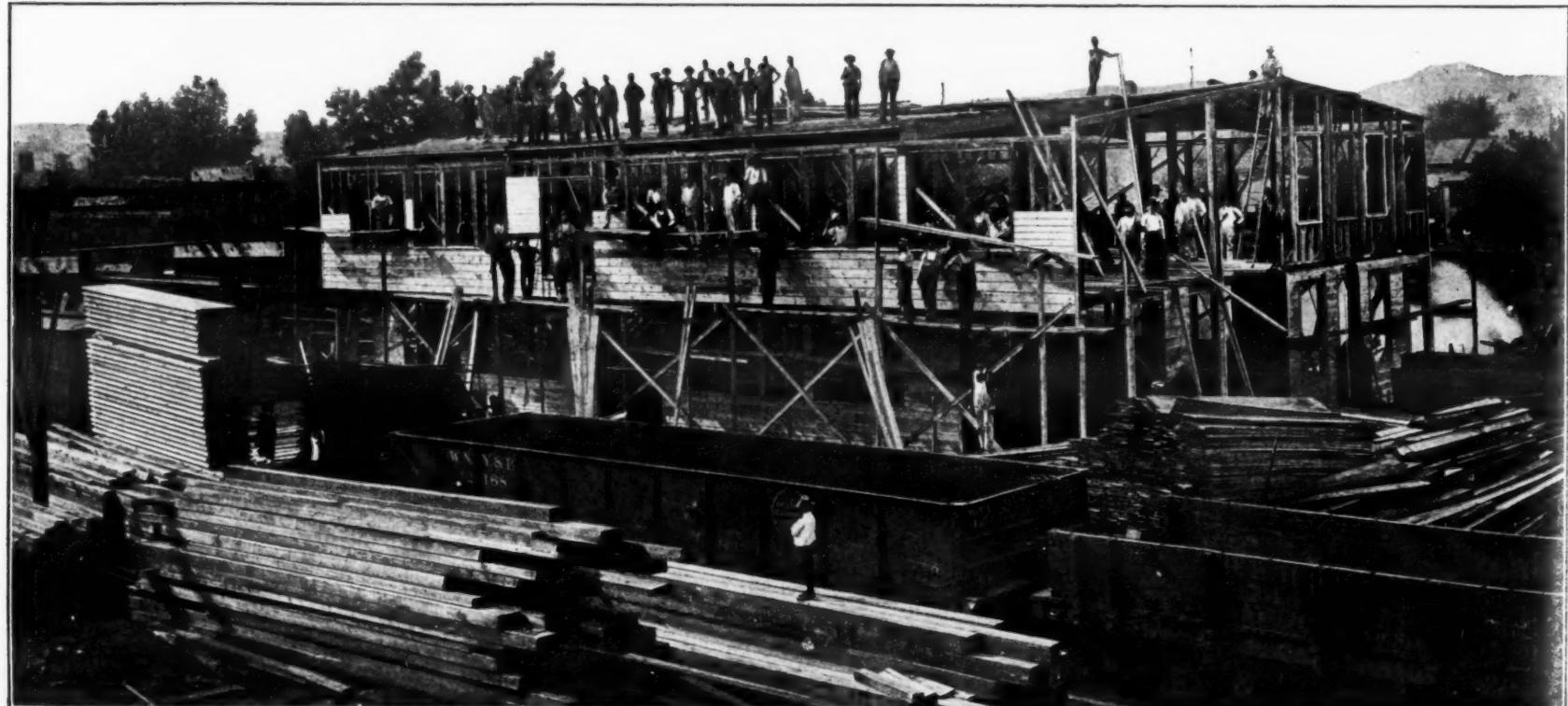
MOST SPECTACULAR AND MOST DESTRUCTIVE OIL FIRE ON RECORD.

THIRTY-EIGHT TANKS, CONTAINING 26,500,000 GALLONS, BELONGING TO THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY AND RUSSIAN FIRMS, BURNED AT HOBOKEN, NEAR ANTWERP, BELGIUM. THE FIRE RAGED FOR MANY DAYS, DESTROYING \$1,250,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY AND CAUSING THE LOSS OF THIRTY LIVES.



MAGNIFICENT PARADE OF KNIGHTS TEMPLARS AT SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN THOUSAND KNIGHTS, AT THE RECENT TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE, MARCHING THROUGH DECORATED STREETS AMID THE APPLAUSE OF VAST CROWDS. A FEATURE OF THE PARADE WAS THE HONORS PAID TO THE EARL OF EUSTON, PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF KING EDWARD VII. OF ENGLAND.—Taber.



REMARKABLE FRIENDLINESS OF LABOR AND CAPITAL.

BIG SHOP, 84 X 54 FEET, BUILT IN A DAY BY 135 CARPENTERS, WHO GAVE THEIR SERVICES FREE, IN THE LUMBER-YARDS OF THE P. S. VAN KIRK COMPANY, PATERSON, N. J., SOME TIME PREVIOUSLY SWEPT BY FIRE—THE COMPANY IS GOOD TO ITS MEN, AND THEY DID IT A SIMILAR FAVOR FIVE YEARS AGO.



EXCAVATION WORK IN THE GREAT CULEBRA CUT, THE MOST DIFFICULT PART OF THE CANAL ROUTE—OPERATING A HUGE DREDGE AND LOADING THE DEBRIS FOR REMOVAL ON A TRAIN OF CARS.



VIEW FROM THE DEEP CUT OF THE LITTLE TOWN OF CULEBRA, WHERE MANY OF THE WORKERS ON THE CANAL ARE HOUSED.

UNCLE SAM MAKING GOOD PROGRESS WITH THE PANAMA CANAL.

RESULTS OF AMERICAN ENERGY AND SKILL ALREADY APPARENT IN RAPID EXCAVATION AT THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT.—*Photographs by J. S. Maduro, Jr.*



MOST DISASTROUS FLOOD EVER KNOWN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUILDING AT MANILA SURROUNDED BY WATER DURING A RECENT INUNDATION CAUSED BY A RAINFALL OF 17.29 INCHES IN TWENTY-SEVEN HOURS (NEARLY HALF THE AVERAGE YEARLY TOTAL IN NEW YORK), WHICH DESTROYED A SUBURB, SUBMERGED MANY STREETS IN THE CITY, AND CAUSED A LOSS OF 200 LIVES AND \$2,000,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY.—*Photograph by Homer L. Knight.*



# Why the Russians Cannot Whip the Japanese

By William Dinwiddie, special correspondent of Leslie's Weekly



NEAR THE MANCHURIAN DIVIDE, July 9th, 1904.

"NO WONDER the Russian cannot fight! He eats black bread," said a Japanese soldier, as he contemptuously threw the brown fragment back on one of the many piles left scattered over the Russians' last camping-place, when they began the hasty retreat from the great Manchurian divide and Mo-tien-ling Pass to Liao-yang and the railroad, about July 1st. No doubt the big Russian soldier waiting on the banks of the Yalu for the Japanese to come up said, with a twinkle in his blue eyes and a smile curving his red lips, that he could lick any little off-color man in the world whose sustenance consisted mainly of rice.

I have come to the conclusion that diet cuts little figure with the fighting qualities of a race, provided they get that which they are accustomed to and in sufficient quantity. Rice and fish have not given the Japanese his fighting qualities. Centuries of fighting clans, a feudal system inculcating loyalty, and a religion which makes it an honor to die, coupled with modern rifles and a noble class of officers to whom the study of warfare and its application are the things worth living for, have created the individual fighting spirit and made possible Japan's present finely organized military machine; again, there should not be forgotten the sacred spirit of vengeance which has smouldered for ten years in Japan's national breast, ever since the Powers of Europe, at the suggestion of Russia, made her relinquish what she considered her fair prize of war—Port Arthur and the Liao-tung peninsula.

There is not the slightest evidence that the Russian soldier, though he lives on black bread almost entirely—and, I fear, often too little of that in these times—is a coward. He fought like a demon possessed at the Yalu against great odds, and while he insanely held the trenches there on May 1st, under orders, he must—if he thought at all—have known that the ultimate result could be nothing but defeat to his thin line of riflemen behind the weak trenches, when the island plains beyond and the foot of the very hills he was trying to hold swarmed, as far as he could see, with Japanese soldiers, and over a hundred cannon pelted him incessantly with shell and shrapnel. On the narrow strip of land between Talienshan and Kinchau bays he fought all day long to prevent the taking of this strategical key to Port Arthur, though he was fearfully pounded from the sea by the Japanese war-ships, which, in themselves, almost equaled a full division of infantry in destructiveness to men and artillery. He inflicted two-thirds the injury that he received himself at the battle of Tehlisz, though he was outnumbered by more than three to two and his re-enforcements failed to come up. On the 3d and 4th of July he made a sortie from Port Arthur fourteen thousand strong, and charged the Japanese defending the hills with the bayonet. It is whispered that he fought here more gamely than in any engagement previously had, but the losses have not yet been published.

The fault with the Russians lies in the rottenness of the tactics employed, in the incapacity, inefficiency, the decadence, or whatever you care to call it, of the officers who command the men. Up to the present time they have not used the ordinary judgment nor the tactical skill which would be shown by a ten-year-old schoolboy in a battle of snowballs. It is not the lack of courage on the part of either the Russian officer or soldier. On the contrary, it is that quality exhibited so often in South Africa by the British, and which it pleased me to call the "asininity of courage," which the Russians are now suffering from. A virile, deep-rooted contempt for their enemy; a conservatism which causes them to cling persistently to the mouldy antiquities of warfare in spite of defeat; an overweening conceit which makes it a dishonor to duck one's head or take cover under fire—none of these are qualities which should cause a nation to despair. They may—after a certain amount of renovating and house-cleaning in staff and line, and after sufficient defeats which will wring the heart of the nation—emerge all the better for the discipline; or, rather, they will learn to take to the underbrush and disclose only a shock of tousled light hair and one glittering blue eye over a gun-barrel, and when they want to defeat their enemy they will go round him.

Kuropatkin may be the greatest strategist on earth; he may have all the qualities of a magnificent general which the Russians attribute to him, and yet, so long as his officers, as high in rank as a general, evidence absolutely no capacity for tactical co-ordination and co-operation he is bound to be defeated. When facing one another in actual combat, the contrast between the Russian and Japanese troops, in the respective display of tactical ability, arouses nothing but admiration for Japanese cleverness and a charitable pity for Russian stupidity. There is always a clearness of conception on the part of the Japanese officer as to what manœuvre is called for by the situation confronting him, and a rapidity and precision in executing their orders on the part of the Japanese soldiers and minor officers—always reserving that initiative needed to meet emergencies not contemplated by their superiors—a quality so valuable in a well-trained soldier.

As concrete examples of Russian crudities and tactical blunders which have come within the knowl-

edge of the writer may be mentioned the running in of a string of Polish soldiers to re-enforce a trench at the Yalu, not behind the top of a hill, as they might have done and accomplished the same object, but around the bald knob of the hill. Their appearance almost on the sky-line published to the Japanese the fact that a certain position was being strengthened, and caused them to direct a heavy artillery fire, not only on the running line of men, but also on the trenches at this particular point as well, which in a few minutes made them practically untenable. That these men were courageous every one who witnessed the movement testifies, for they kept coming, man after man, when the shrapnel fairly smothered them, and the hillside was dotted with the dark forms of dead bodies. Of course the frightful error made at the Yalu was committed by the general in command on the field in not appreciating when the proper time had arrived to withdraw his forces. He took an artillery fire all day long on April 30th, which silenced his own guns again and again, or until they were absolutely useless. This same fire was sacrificing men in the shallow-built trenches at every explosion, yet—though thrashed to a standstill, with optical evidence before him that a great army was arrayed against the few thousands he commanded, and with the information in his possession (if he had any courier service whatever) that the Japanese army was moving on his left flank in force—he failed to retreat promptly during the night along the Feng-wang-cheng road and to content himself, as he should have done, with fighting a rear-guard action on May 1st. Instead, he stupidly held on to the river front, apparently blind to the fact that, as sure as the sun rose again, he would be wiped off the map.

The little engagements that John F. Bass and I have been watching, during the advance of the Japanese left wing toward Liao-yang, over the Mo-tien-ling range of mountains, have confirmed the opinion that the Russian East Siberian regiments, at least, have no conception of modern tactics, and—worse yet—have no knowledge of fire-drill. When they might take cover they take the open; when an hour's work would give them a temporary earthwork for shelter they lie upon their stomachs on exposed ridges, and the officers often stand up so as to supply the range easily; when re-enforcing they move in open fields, furnishing the enemy with the knowledge of the exact number of men used to strengthen a line, although a screened creek-gully may parallel their line of advance a few feet away; when they retire they line up into commands and march off the field in the most exposed places, making the largest possible target, instead of slipping out under cover, man by man. They seem always to fail to take advantage of the best topographic configuration, usually holding the low places and not protecting their men by firing-patrols on the hills forward of their flanks. Their shooting is execrable, and consists mainly of volley firing, which indicates in itself—when the skirmish nature of all Japanese advances is considered—that they are not good shots, and do not know the value of careful individual marksmanship. They take no care of their arms and pay no attention to their personal appearance. The Japanese say, laughingly, that they fight worse than the Chinese; and they should know, since they have already had much experience in war with the Celestial Kingdom. This statement does not necessarily imply that the Russians are cowardly, for the Chinaman places no value upon life.

The Japanese officer and soldier stand for everything that is best in military tactics. The military experts of the nation have eliminated all the stage play from the best military systems in the civilized

world, and have stripped these systems down to the factors which make for the greatest efficiency in placing the fighting man on the firing-line, properly equipped and properly fed. There are no frills; all the efforts, every movement, every thought, being directed to the most certain and expeditious method of rendering the enemy *hors de combat*. The manual of arms comprises but three motions. To the skirmish drill much attention is paid, the men being not only trained in actual manœuvres at all seasons and in all kinds of country to meet the different contingencies which may arise in actual warfare, but trained physically until they can sustain long-continued and immense exertion without suffering. The soldiers—stripped as we now see them by the thousands, bathing in the mountain streams—present finely-muscled limbs and torsos, almost to a man.

The fire-drill is exhaustive, and the men, by a large amount of target practice, become really fine shots. Every man in the army has fired at fixed targets at different known ranges, at fixed targets at unknown ranges, at moving targets at both known and unknown ranges, and he fires from standing, kneeling, and prostrate attitudes with equal facility. It is drummed into every soldier's mind that his first care is his rifle, and that the training has sunk in is evidenced by the fact that every man, whether with his officers or not, cleans and oils his gun carefully every night. His second care is for himself, and, toward this end, he seems to have learned and usually obeys the instructions to drink nothing but boiled water, to bathe freely, and to wash his clothes often. It should be remembered that a powerful incentive for the Japanese to care for his physical welfare so solicitously lies in the fact that no greater disgrace can overtake a soldier than to be invalidated home; it is even worse than being wounded and having to go to the hospital.

The Japanese army, then, starts with a sound body of men, thoroughly grounded in taking care of their weapons, as well as themselves, and trained as to the best means of reaching the enemy quickly with the least possible danger to themselves. The officers, in an engagement, adapt the movements of the troops to the best tactical dispositions, where the immediate region permits, always putting the men under natural cover when it is to be obtained, but never hesitating an instant to expose them should the emergency arise. In half a dozen actions witnessed the Japanese have used almost all the tactical dispositions provided for in modern text-books, and all of them were, in each instance, exactly adapted to the country and the object in view.

With the enemy in front blocking the valley and roadway, small patrols were sent scurrying on to the hills, and these crept forward from ridge to ridge, seeking possible contact with an alert enemy who had had the tactical wisdom to hold the ridges himself, and never firing until fired upon, or until really advantageous positions had been secured from which to attack the enemy. One small detail after another was sent out to strengthen a particular hill position, or a hidden firing-line in the valley, the men never being crowded beyond the immediate demands of the game. In opposition to the screened and concealed skirmishers, who are followed only with the utmost difficulty by observers in the rear, we have seen line after line of deployed skirmishers sail forward over plowed fields at a terrific rate, take cover, go on, or wait for re-enforcements. The ammunition trains and the hospital corps always co-operate like a cog-wheel in a train of gears, and the food supply and kitchen always seem to manage their arrival at proper meal-times.

All in all, the Japanese army is a magnificently systematized military organization, in which the soldier unit understands his work quite as well as, if not better than, the general knows his. One man lives on black bread and is apparently ignorant of the commonest principles involved in modern tactics, but—according to the light which he hath—fights like a savage bloodhound, much in evidence and with full-throated baying; the other man subsists on unsalted rice, and is trained mentally and physically to perfection in tactical tackles, but his work is like that of a bull-terrier, silently sidling in until his jaws are locked on his enemy with a grip that only a crowbar can loosen.

## How Animals Behave at Sea.

A FRENCH SCIENTIST has made some interesting observations as to the behavior of different wild animals at sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. He whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are very bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment. A good remedy is a bucketful of hot water containing three and a half pints of whiskey and seven ounces of quinine.

## The Tea Party in the East.

WHEN the little Jap is weary  
Chasing up the flying foe,  
Plodding on in sand and sunlight,  
Or in bitter frost and snow,  
Then he halts beneath the shelter  
Of a spreading wayside tree,  
Builds a fire and boils the kettle,  
And prepares a pot of tea.

WHEN the battle-dawn is breaking  
On the cruisers of the Czar,  
All his big and burly sailors  
Gather round the samovar,  
And, before the silver trumpets  
Call to death or victory,  
Fortify their gallant spirits  
With a draught of steaming tea.

FOR the hand that's always sober  
Is the surest in its aim,  
And will reach the highest laurels  
Growing on the heights of fame.  
Here's a cup of amber Hyson  
To the armies o'er the sea,  
Marching on to martial glory  
On a simple drink of tea.

MINNA IRVING.



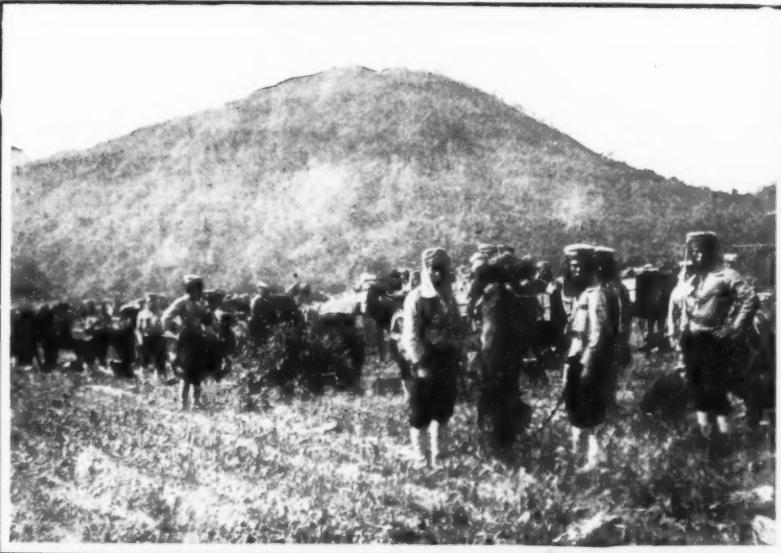
WATERING FIELD-ARTILLERY HORSES AND CLEANING GUN-CARRIAGES AT THE RIVER NEAR FENG-WANG-CHENG.



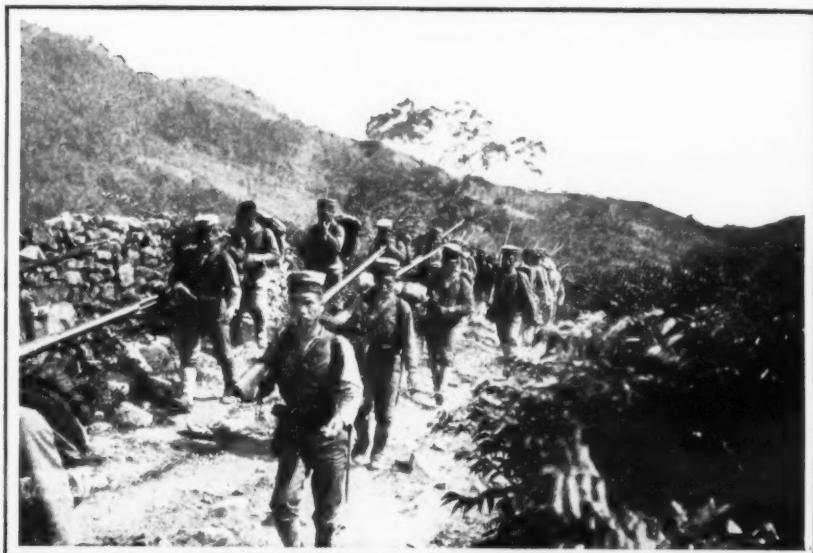
ARMY FARRIER SHOEING HORSES WHILE THE TROOPS ARE ON THE MARCH.



GENERAL WATANABE, COMMANDING A BRIGADE IN THE FIRST ARMY. HE CAMPS WITH HIS ADVANCE GUARD.



HALT OF THE MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY FOR A BRIEF REST.



TIRELESS INFANTRY TRUDGING ALONG THE STONY ROADS.



MOUNTAIN ARTILLERY ADVANCING TO THE FRONT IN MANCHURIA.

JAPAN'S EFFICIENT AND NEVER-BEATEN FIGHTING MEN.

VICTORIOUS MARCH THROUGH MANCHURIA OF THE LITTLE BROWN MEN WHO INFILCT ON RUSSIA CONTINUAL DEFEAT.

*Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by William Dinwiddie. See opposite page.*



TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., ENTERING THE GROUNDS ASSIGNED FOR ITS ENCAMPMENT.



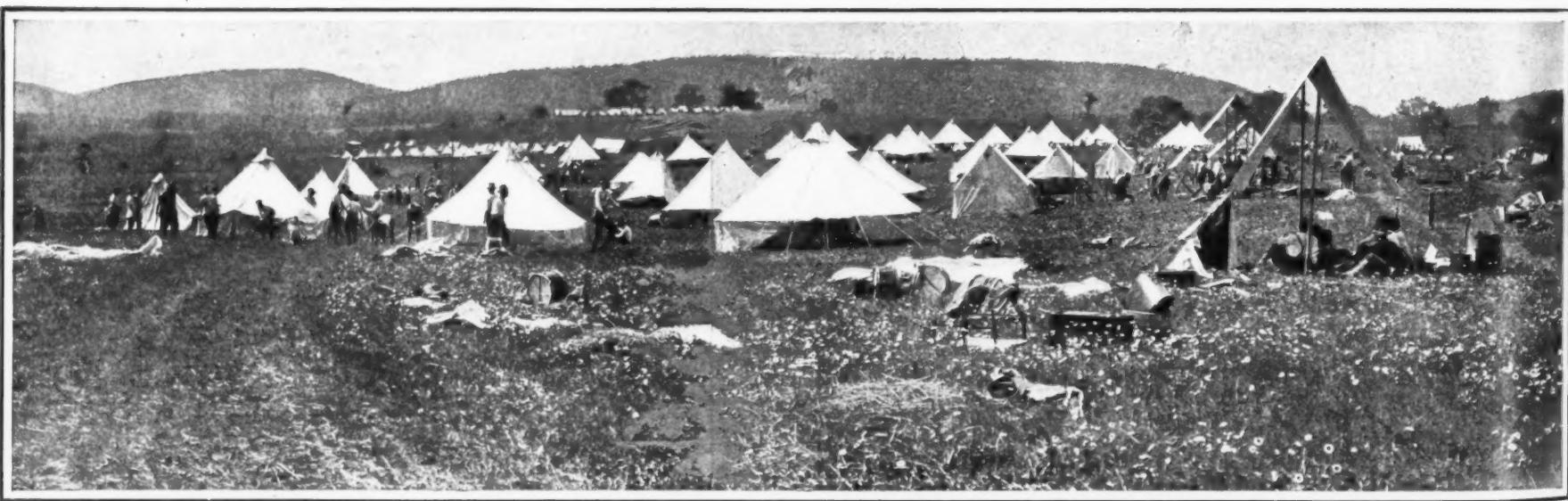
PICKING UP A MAN WHO DROPPED FROM THE RANKS DURING A MARCH IN THE INTENSE HEAT.



CAMP OF THE CONNECTICUT MACHINE-GUN BATTERY.



HUNGRY SOLDIERS AT MEAL AFTER HOURS.



RAPID TENT-PITCHING BY THE TWELFTH NEW YORK REGIMENT—HOW ITS CAMP APPEARED FIFTEEN MINUTES AFTER THE TROOPS REACHED THE SITE.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF GEN. GRANT'S CAMPMENT ON

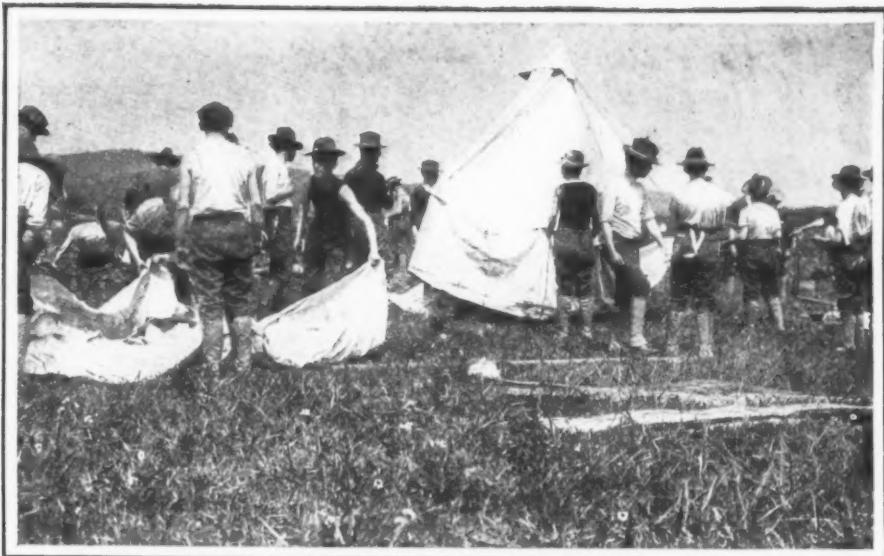
## GREATEST AMERICAN MILITARY MANŒUVRE

ANIMATED SCENES AT THE ASSEMBLING OF THIRTY THOUSAND REGULARS AND MILITIA

Photographs by T. C. Muller, own staff photog



TWELFTH NEW YORK REGIMENT JUST ARRIVED AT GAINESVILLE, VA., FROM NEW YORK.



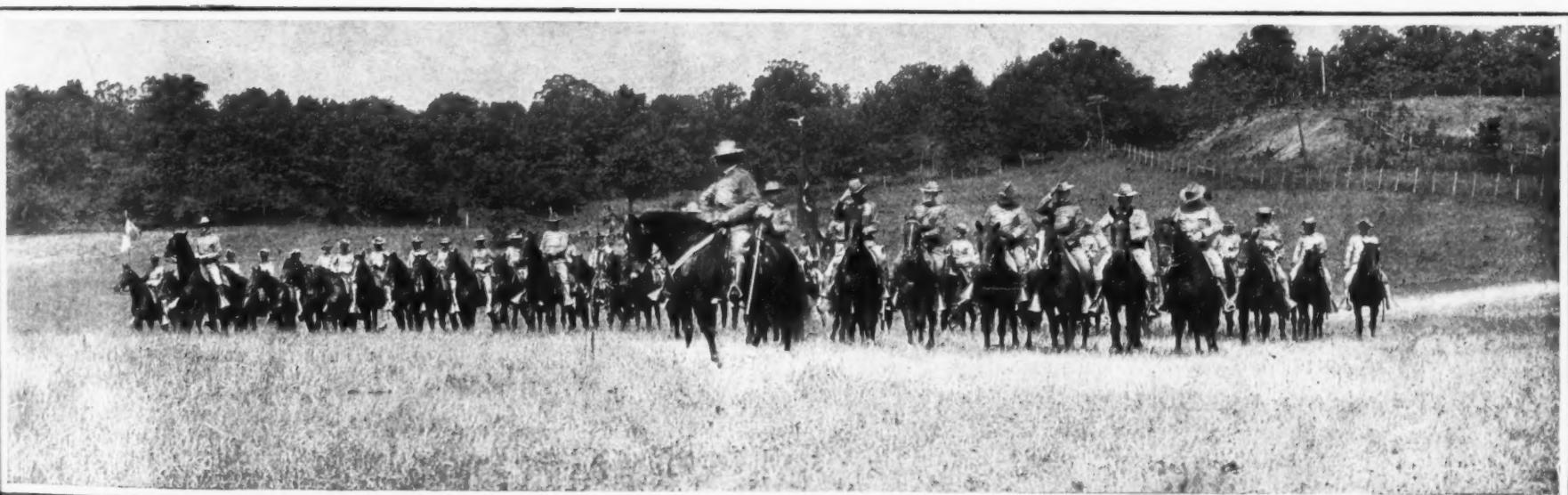
SOLDIERS AT WORK PITCHING TENTS ON ONE OF THE CAMP SITES.



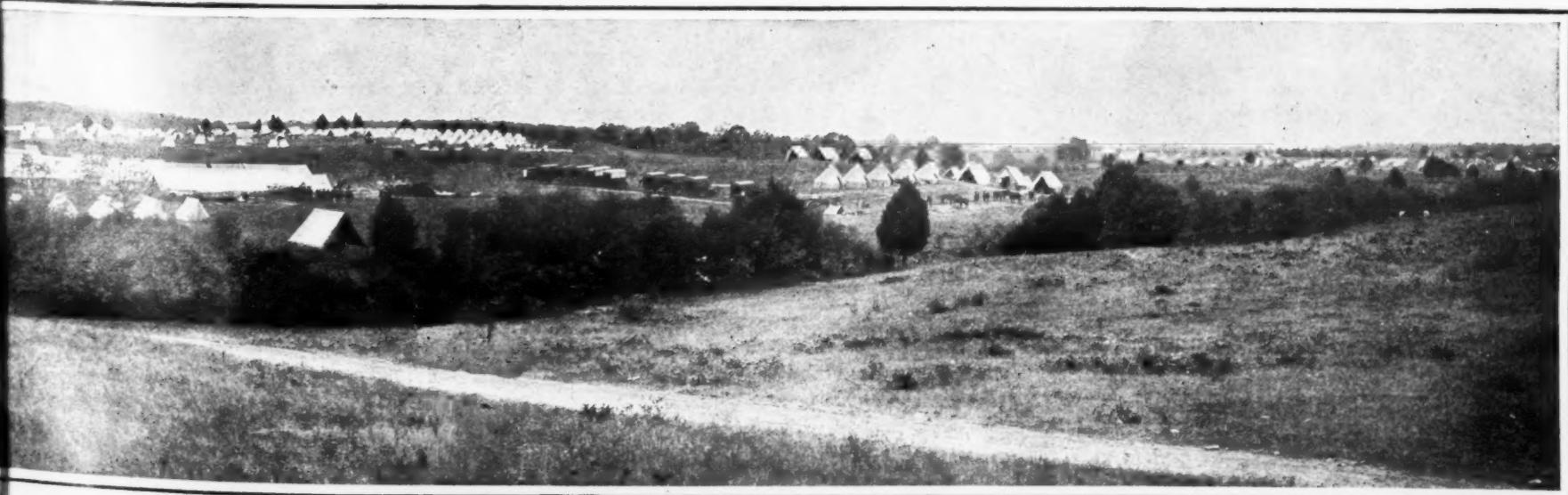
SOLDIERS AT WORK AFTER HOURS OF HARD WORK.



EXHIBITION DRILL BY MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY, UNDER COMMAND OF CAPTAIN BREWSTER.



TROOP OF THE SEVENTH CAVALRY, UNDER DIRECTION OF GENERAL HENRY C. CORBIN (IN FOREGROUND), COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT THE MANOEUVRES.



GEN. GRANT'S CAMPMENT ON THE HISTORIC FIELD.

ANŒUVRES EVER HELD IN TIME OF PEACE.  
AND MILITIA ON THE FAMOUS BATTLE-FIELD OF BULL RUN TO ENGAGE IN MIMIC WAR.  
*Mr. Muller, our staff photographer at the manœuvres.*



## An American Young Woman's First Friendly Caller in the Heart of Japan

By Eleanor Franklin

(Special correspondence of *Leslie's Weekly*)

KIOTO, JAPAN, August 5th, 1904.

UNMERCIFUL CREATOR of nerves, how did I ever live through it! My first Japanese call! I have just moved into my new house—a pretty little Japanese place, with a garden and a small lake full of irises, gold-fishes, and friendly croaking frogs. It seemed like such a delightful retreat from so-called European hotels, and I woke up in my own—my very own—room this morning just as happy as I ever care to be, promising myself a long day of enjoyable work in my airy, cool study, which faces the "heaven-kissing hills," all soft and green in their early summer verdure. My dining-room is over across a wee stone bridge, almost choked with rich purple irises, and on my way from breakfast I stopped to admire them, and have a little friendly chat with a big blue spider which has made such a beautiful circular web from a huge stone to an iris-stalk, admiring its purple beauty in the mirrored depths of the little lake. I wanted to ask the cumbersome fellow how he made his first crossing between the stone and the blossom, and as I talked to him about it he sat motionless and expressionless in the centre of his fairy house, looking for all the world like a Japanese when he is trying to think something out in English and finds it most difficult.

"Young man wish see you," said Matsu, right at my ear, and if I hadn't been leaning with my hand against the corner of the wistaria arbor I should have fallen face forward into the iris pool. Matsu is the stupidest boy that ever lived. He never does the right thing in the right place, and I am only thankful that he doesn't understand English, so I can berate him without hurting his feelings, and so relieve my own. Cook San, who is not always presentable, tells him an English sentence to say to me, and makes him say it over and over again until he covers the distance between the kitchen-house and wherever I happen to be, and some of his finishes would be worth recording. He runs a race with his own stupidity, as it were, and nothing could match that.

"Young man wish see you," was clear enough, however, and I looked up expecting to see one of the trades people, but found instead a very nice-looking young gentleman in beautiful gray-silk kimono and black-silk upper kimono, or overcoat, with his family crest embroidered on the sleeve. He was very young, not more than twenty, I should say, and almost handsome, from a Japanese standpoint.

"Good-morning," I said, with a distinct interrogation mark. He bowed to the ground.

"Good-morning," he replied, and after resuming the perpendicular he added, cheerfully, "I have come see you."

"You are very good," I replied, not knowing exactly what was Japanese politeness on such an occasion. "Will you come up to my study?"

"Oh, sank you vera much! It is vera nice," said he.

I don't know what the "It is vera nice," applied to, but it doesn't matter, and I don't suppose he knew himself. This is an expression which every Japanese knows, and it is aired sometimes upon very peculiar occasions. In fact, one of the Japanese rules for speaking English is, "When in doubt say 'It is very nice.'" So I paid no attention to the remark, but led the way up the little hill to my living house. At the big stone step before the wide-open entrance we both stopped to take off our wooden shoes, since my house is Japanese, and the floors are covered with the beautiful and perishable *tatami*, and he took advantage of the opportunity to tell me after a fashion that he was a student in the imperial university, and a friend of my friend, the English professor.

"Ah, then you are very welcome," said I.

"Sank you utter mostly," he replied, again going down upon the floor as he entered the sunny big room, where I had hoped to go to work. In all Japanese houses of the better class there is one room from which the outlook is beautiful, either naturally or artificially, and this room the people call "the chamber of inspiring view"; so, of course, when I took my little place I chose the "chamber of inspiring view" for my work-room. The whole front of it is made of little paper sliding doors, which can all be pushed back together, leaving me practically in the open air, and I can sit at my work table and look out across the greenery of the wonderful hills, with absolutely nothing to obstruct my view. My caller looked out as he sat gingerly down upon the edge of the chair which I placed for him, and again remarked,

"It is vera nice."

This time I saw the application of the assertion and made the most of it as an opening wedge for the



QUAINT LITTLE JAPANESE HOUSE WHERE AN AMERICAN WOMAN HAS FOUND A DELIGHTFUL HOME.

conversation. Most everything had to be said over several times so he could think it out on the pages of his English text-books, and I had to speak so plainly that by the time an hour had passed I was getting desperately tired. I wish I had counted the number of times he said "You are vera kind" and "It is vera nice," because it would have helped to amuse me. I gathered that he was a Christian, which I didn't believe at all, because I have yet to find the Japanese who isn't a Christian in Christian society or when there is anything to gain by it.

"You know Commodore Perry?" he asked.

"Oh, yes," I replied. "He is the American who broke through Japanese insulation in 1853."

He smiled in a weak way, which made me sure my English was beyond him that time; then he said: "You know Japanese history go back two thousand years."

"Yes, I know you think it does, and I suppose that is why you have no respect for time. What are a few precious hours, more or less, to people who count time by the thousands of years?"

He wasn't understanding me, but that made no difference as long as I was talking. He had called on me to hear me speak English and to practice his English on me, and rather than sit quietly and let him stare at me, I talked. I talked about everything I know anything about, and a great many things I don't know anything about, and all the time he merely sat and smiled, and said, "Oh, yes," and "I think so." Two hours passed. All my beautiful morning was gone, and my nerves were in shreds. I looked at my watch, but he didn't notice it. That is an American custom which hasn't crossed the Pacific yet, and the Japanese know nothing about its subtle significance. I remembered to have read something somewhere about Japanese callers, and the sentence recurred to me, "Japanese will call upon a new arrival, but they will never go home again, especially if you are a European," and I laughed joyously as I thought of him sitting on and on, smiling serene like Amida Buddha upon his lotus flower, and then I had to tell him what I was laughing about, and I never in my life so longed to tell the truth. Three hours he remained. Cook San came and got his orders for the day. Matsu busied himself around like a mischievous little monkey. The trades people came and went, but my caller lingered on, learning much English and amusing himself at the same time all for nothing. Finally he came out of a sort of trance into which I had permitted him to lapse for about ten minutes and said:

"You like pieces money—old money?"

"Historical coins?" I asked.

"Yes."

"I think they are most interesting," I said, "but I have never made a collection of them."

"I have much fine ones," he replied. "I go home now if you kindly excuse, and when I come again I bring and give you."

I was so interested in his intention to go that I didn't notice what he said about coming again, and I bade him "sayonara" with expressions of regret that the morning had been so short, while he backed and bowed his way so far down the hill that I was afraid he was going backward into the iris pool.

Well, all my morning was gone. What could I do? Who was he, any way, and why had he come to see me? To practice his English, of course. All Japanese do that; but I had never seen it accomplished in quite so high-handed a manner. I was disgusted with myself for not having sent him away. But I couldn't be rude when he was so polite; besides, I thought my friend, the English professor in the university, had sent him to me. I was sitting, after luncheon, thinking about it and trying to gather up the ravelings of my nervous system, when I heard the crunch of wooden shoes on the gravel walk behind the hedge that covers

the entrance, and before I could move, there he was again, coming around under the wistaria arbor to my little stone bridge. I should have run, but he saw me first, so I just withered up in my chair and sat still. He came up to the step, walked out of his sandals on to my porch, and prostrated himself, saying:

"I have come again to see you. I have brought coins."

"Well, I hope you didn't hurry with your luncheon," I said, feeling sure I might say whatever I liked without being understood.

"Oh, not at all," he replied, blandly, and came forward to empty upon my table a bag of coins. Then I became interested. They were very ancient, some of them, and he had a little book of Chinese characters, with the help of which I could read all the decipherable marks upon them, and so see for myself how old they were. Some of them were ancient Korean bronze pieces and

must have been brought by Hideyoshi's army from that country after the Japanese invasion in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Each coin was interesting, not one of them being less than a hundred, and several of them a thousand, years old. The youth told me he had been exactly ten years making the collection, and begged my "august pardon" because the pieces were not gold and silver instead of copper and bronze. It took us a good hour and a half to look at them all and read all the dates which could be read, and then I began to thank him for bringing them to show to me.

"I bring them to give you," he said, "and sorry am to make so poor a return for your kind courtesy in teach me such much English."

He had evidently prepared that speech, because he settled himself comfortably back in his chair after it was safely delivered. And here was a dilemma. How was I to refuse this gift, made after the regular Japanese custom, without seeming exceedingly discourteous to the young man, and how could I accept it and thus pledge myself to give free English lessons to him, and his entire family perhaps, every day or so. I sat down and tried patiently to explain to him that it was very greatly at variance with the customs of my country to accept gifts from new acquaintances when there could be no chance to make an adequate return. He listened and pronounced words over after me, but I don't think he was following my argument at all. He was diligently studying English pronunciation. It got to be half-past four and Matsu came and put his little monkey face in at the door, nodded knowingly, for him, and went away, to return in a moment with the tea-tray and two cups.

"You are vera kind," murmured my visitor, and added, an instant later, "It is vera nice."

I think he thought I had ordered tea by magic or a concealed electric button under my writing-table. I served the inevitable steaming beverage, and while I was doing so he began again about Commodore Perry and Japanese progress. I let him talk. It was an awful effort, and I hoped he would soon get as tired as he had made me; but my heart failed me and I helped him out so often that he was enormously pleased and waxed positively voluble. Then I kept quiet. I decided I would not say another word, unless it were a monosyllable in answer to a direct question, and I was rewarded by his taking his departure in about half an hour, murmuring many apologies for not being more entertaining, and leaving his little pile of valuable old coins, in the face of my almost tearful protests, lying upon my table.

And this was the regulation Japanese call. I have never tried it myself, but I am assured that if one invites a party of these queer little contradictory people to an evening's jollification in one's house they remain all night, and think nothing of the host or hostess taking his or her departure to a sleeping apartment and leaving them to hold high revel until, overcome by natural weariness, they fall asleep upon the soft, white-matted floor, to be waked up by the servants in the morning. It is merely a matter of geography, after all, and one can only look on, enjoy or suffer, as the case may be, and wonder that there are such differences in humanity upon the face of the earth.

### The Czar as a Healer.

DURING THE Czar's recent tour the marshal of the nobility was applied to by ailing peasants at Kaluga, who wished to be allowed to touch the Czar, in order that they might be healed. A man sprang forward to touch the Emperor's cloak, but was struck down by a guard, who took him to be a nihilist. When the Czar heard of the mistake he promptly sent for the peasant, gave him a present of ten roubles, and allowed him to kiss his hand.



CURIOUS EFFECT OF A COAL-TRAIN WRECK ON THE TENNESSEE RAILROAD NEAR HICKMAN, TENN.—RAIL TWISTED INTO A COMPLETE LETTER S.—*H. L. French, Tennessee.*



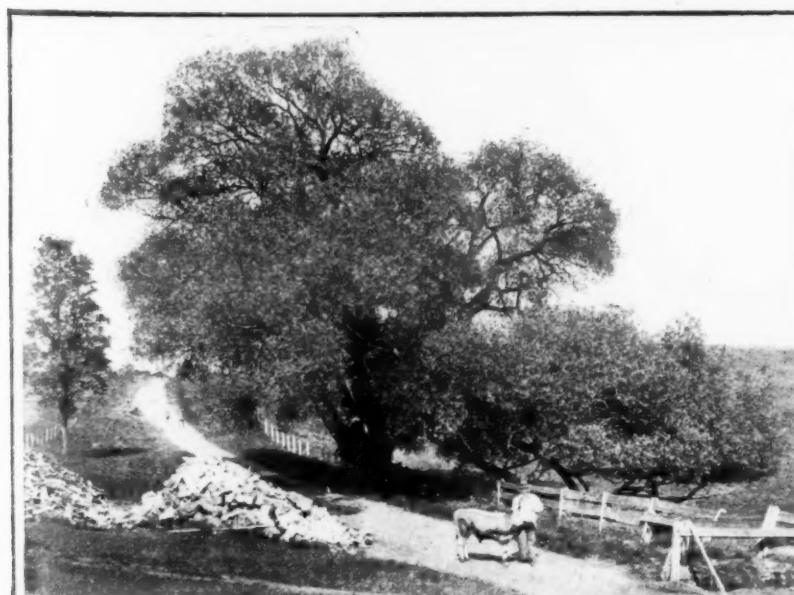
A HARD PULL—REGULARS AT FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT., PREPARING TO START FOR THE MILITARY MANEUVERS AT MANASSAS, VA.—*James M. Lee, New York.*



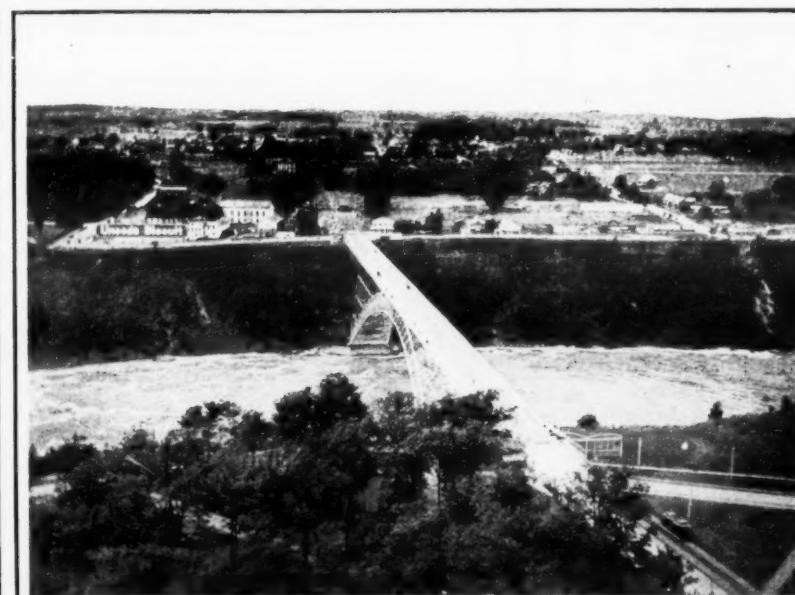
YOUTHFUL ARTIST PAINTING A LIVING PICTURE.—*N. M. Miller, Illinois.*



THE NAVAL APPRENTICE'S UNEXPECTED RETURN HOME ON FURLough.—*J. E. Boos, New York.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) BIGGEST WILLOW-TREE IN VERMONT, TWENTY-SEVEN FEET AROUND, WHICH GREW FROM A SWITCH PLANTED AT DANVILLE OVER ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—*J. J. Guild, Vermont.*



DEEP GORGE OF NIAGARA RIVER BELOW THE FALLS, AS SEEN FROM THE OBSERVATION-TOWER.—*Charles W. Kimble, New Jersey.*

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—VERMONT WINS.  
PICTORIAL BOUQUET PLUCKED IN THE GARDEN OF ART BY CAMERISTS WHO RIVAL THE BEST IN SKILL.  
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 287.)



## BOOKS AND AUTHORS

By La Salle A. Maynard



REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN,

The famous English preacher, and author of two new religious books.

IT WAS OUR pleasure some years ago to make a special study of several of the odd corners and out-of-the-way regions of the earth, and among the places thus studied, or "read up," the oddest and most out-of-the-way of all was Labrador. The impression of the country that remained with us, after the reading of all the books of travel and exploration on Labrador that we could find in the libraries, was that it was the most forbidding, desolate, God-forsaken region of which we had any knowledge—the one of all others on the globe presenting the fewest possible advantages or attractions for human habitation. All descriptions of the interior of the peninsula agreed in presenting it as a vast, cheerless, sterile waste of bog and scrub, locked in ice and snow for the greater part of the year, and so devoid of any means of subsistence for man or brute that even wild animals avoided it, only a few of them being able to exist there. The only creature which seemed to abound in the interior was the mosquito, whose presence in almost incredible numbers was attested to in many objurgatory sentences by the aforesaid travelers and explorers. As for the coast country, it was described as little, if any, better, so far as its advantages for the sustenance of human life were concerned. That part fronting on the Gulf of Newfoundland was pictured as only a narrow ribbon of land between the frowning mountains and a frowning sea, a coast so cold and barren, so covered with huge boulders, that not enough soil could be found at most points to cover the dead in their graves, and barely enough along the hundreds of miles of gulf shore to furnish pasture for the dozen or two of sheep and goats which formed the total live-stock of the region. The population of Labrador was described as consisting of a few wretched Montagnais Indians in the interior, several small settlements of natives and Moravian missionaries on the northeast coast, and scattered groups of hardy fishermen on the gulf shore, the total population of the whole peninsula, natives and all, being only a few thousands. The impressions thus received as to the harsh and repellent character of the Labrador country have been accentuated by the accounts which have appeared in the public press from time to time in more recent years, of the threatened starvation of the settlers along the gulf coast, owing to a failure of the fish harvest, their sole dependence, and the raising of the question whether the Dominion government would not be compelled eventually to deport the whole population to a more livable land. It was in an attempted exploration of the interior of Labrador, it will be remembered, that the American traveler Wilson and a companion had such a harrowing experience within the past year, the former eventually starving to death.

YET IT IS on this very Labrador coast, so unlovely in its purely physical aspects, so dreary, so uninviting, so devoid of romantic association and of the interest attaching to a primitive civilization, that Norman Duncan has found the *locale*, the coloring, the *dramatis persona*, for his simple, sweet, and idyllic story of "Doctor Luke of the Labrador" (Fleming Revell Company, New York). Surely it required something more than ordinary genius to weave such a charming tale out of elements apparently so meagre and so unpromising. The characteristics of the coast land of which we have spoken, its stern ruggedness, and even its bleakness and desolation, are reflected in the incidents of the story and in the characters who move in its pages; but there, also, brought out in strong contrast, are the elements of love, tenderness, sympathy, together with a quality of granitic courage and manliness as lofty and inspiring as the majestic mountain peaks of the land itself. No finer or more attractive characters than Dr. Luke, the heroic physician, Davy Roth, and Bessie, his sister, have appeared in recent fiction. With this, his first novel, Mr. Duncan has made for the Labrador coast a place in fiction like that of the *Thrums* country in the tales of James Barrie, and the Isle of Man in the stories of Hall Caine.

IN THE LIBRARY of the late Canon Ainger, which was dispersed at auction the other day, there was a copy of the first edition of "Lamia," with an inscription by the author. In the book an advertisement of "Hyperion" was printed, which read: "If any apology be thought necessary for the appearance of the unfinished poem of 'Hyperion' the publishers beg to state that they alone are responsible, as it was printed at their particular request and contrary to the wish of the author. The poem was intended to have been of equal length with 'Endymion,' but the reception given to that work discouraged the author from proceeding." Above this Keats wrote, "This is none of my doing; I was ill at the time," and beneath it, "This is a lie."

ALBERT SONNISCHEN, the author of "Deep-sea Vagabonds," has gone to Bulgaria, bound for the scene of the Macedonian uprisings. He became actively interested in the Macedonian patriotic movement during his recent stay of less than a year in New York, and was secretary of the Macedonian delegation here. He has now gone to take part in the next imminent uprising, probably as a leader of one of

profitable study of ancient Byzantium. At last he read "Count Robert of Paris," whereupon he declared that, whereas his lifelong efforts to know the ancient city and its life had met with little success, here was a Scotch lawyer who, in the pages of a novel, made the city to live and its people to move about before his very eyes.

"CHINESE MADE EASY" is the title of a volume for the home student by Walter Brooks Brouner, A.B., M.D., of Columbia University, and Fung Yuet Mow, Chinese missionary in this city, which the Macmillan Company has in press for publication shortly. An introduction for the book is being written by Herbert A. Giles, M.A., LL.D., professor of Chinese in the University of Cambridge, England, and late British consul at Ningpo. Speaking of the book, Professor Giles says "any one may gain, with the assistance of this book, a knowledge of the Chinese language, colloquial and written," and that "the student can take it up and positively progress from day to day without further assistance of any kind."

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS having had a turn again in history by the hand of Andrew Lang and in fiction by Maurice Hewlett, her no less remarkable, if less fascinating, cousin, Queen Elizabeth, is to have some new light thrown upon her character where light is most needed. Major Martin Hume, the author of "The Courtships of Queen Elizabeth," who is in charge of the Elizabethan state papers at the British Museum, has lately unearthed a large number of original documents which are said to present Queen Bess in new phases as a woman no less than as a Queen. These papers will be used as material for two added chapters (of the book named) which McClure, Phillips & Co. will bring out in a new edition in this country soon. The first edition treated the courtships merely from the political point of view.

A NEW EDITION of "The Letters from a Portuguese Nun," with some features which will give it a unique value, is announced for early publication by Brentano. The book has been printed at the Merrymount Press, and will contain the first seven letters, hitherto omitted in all American editions. Usually but five of the letters, beginning with the eighth, are printed. The volume now in press is to be an exact fac-simile of the 1817 edition, with a frontispiece representing Marianna pausing in her writing to gaze on a portrait of Chamilly. The original title-page and the peculiar manner of type-setting have been copied, as well as the original binding.

THE NEXT Kipling book will appear soon from the press of Doubleday, Page & Co. under the catchy and suggestive title, "The Army of a Dream." The title is suggestive of poetry, but as a fact the volume will be a collection of short stories, a rôle in which Mr. Kipling always appears at his best.

### Helpful Hints for Travelers.

RAILROAD corporations, in common with men and women who travel, are frequent sufferers from that unhappy propensity of humankind to dwell upon, and often to magnify, faults and errors, and to overlook the things that are truly excellent and deserving of praise. Thus it is that we hear so much scolding in public print and otherwise about the alleged incivility or stupidity of railway officials, the "deplorable" lack of comforts and conveniences on this road or that, and so little about the hundred and one acts of kindness and courtesy to travelers which are every-day occurrences on many lines, the care and attention paid to children, the sick, and the aged, and the new devices and arrangements constantly being introduced to add to the pleasures and comforts of travel. We are reminded of all this by the appearance on our desk of a little booklet called the "Time Guide," which the management of the Michigan Central has recently had prepared and placed in the hands of conductors, porters, and trainmen on that road, enabling them to give patrons prompt and accurate information in regard to connections with other roads, the locality of stations in cities, and many other things that travelers want to know. The booklet is simple and inexpensive in its make-up, and the adoption of a similar "Time Guide" on other roads would add greatly to the pleasures of travel for many people.

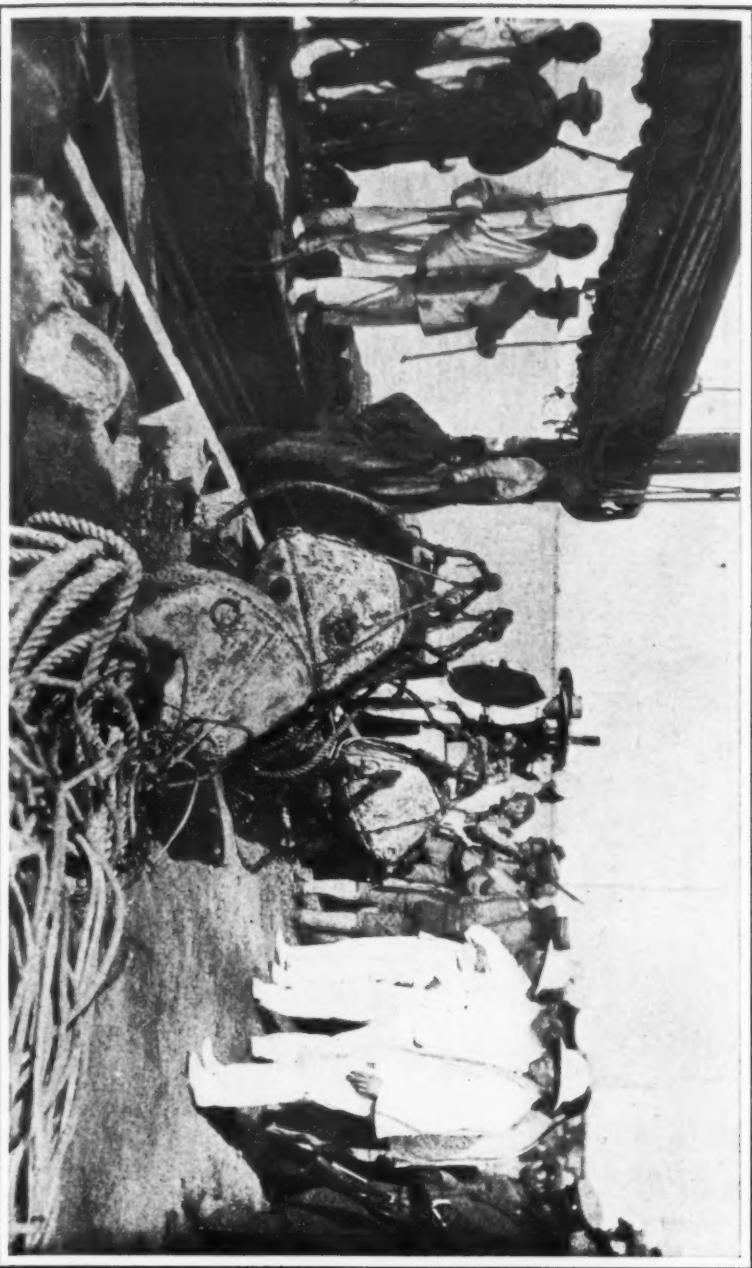
### It Will Make You Strong.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

It is a true constitutional tonic, that restores health, vigor and strength by natural laws.

### Housekeepers

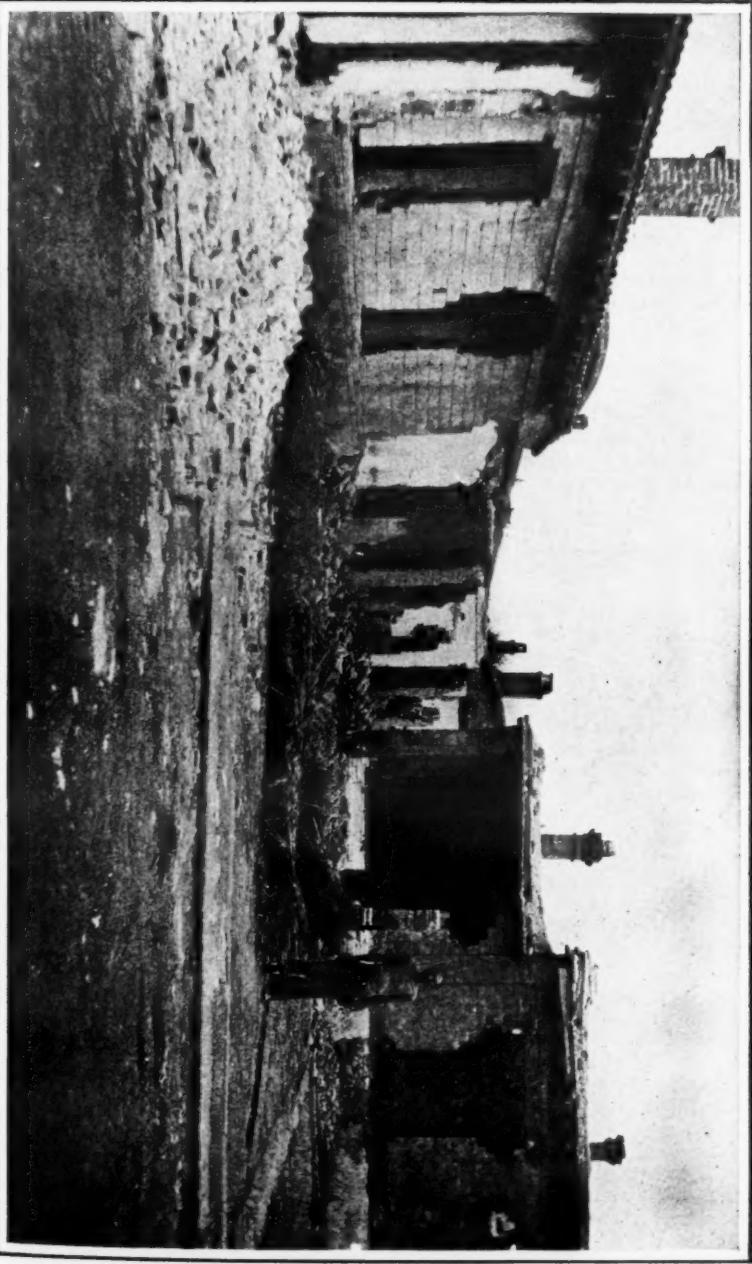
know the advantage of having always on hand a perfect cream for general household purposes. Borden's Peerless Brand Evaporated Cream is superior to raw cream, and being preserved and sterilized, keeps for an indefinite period. Use it for coffee tea, cocoa, and all household purposes.



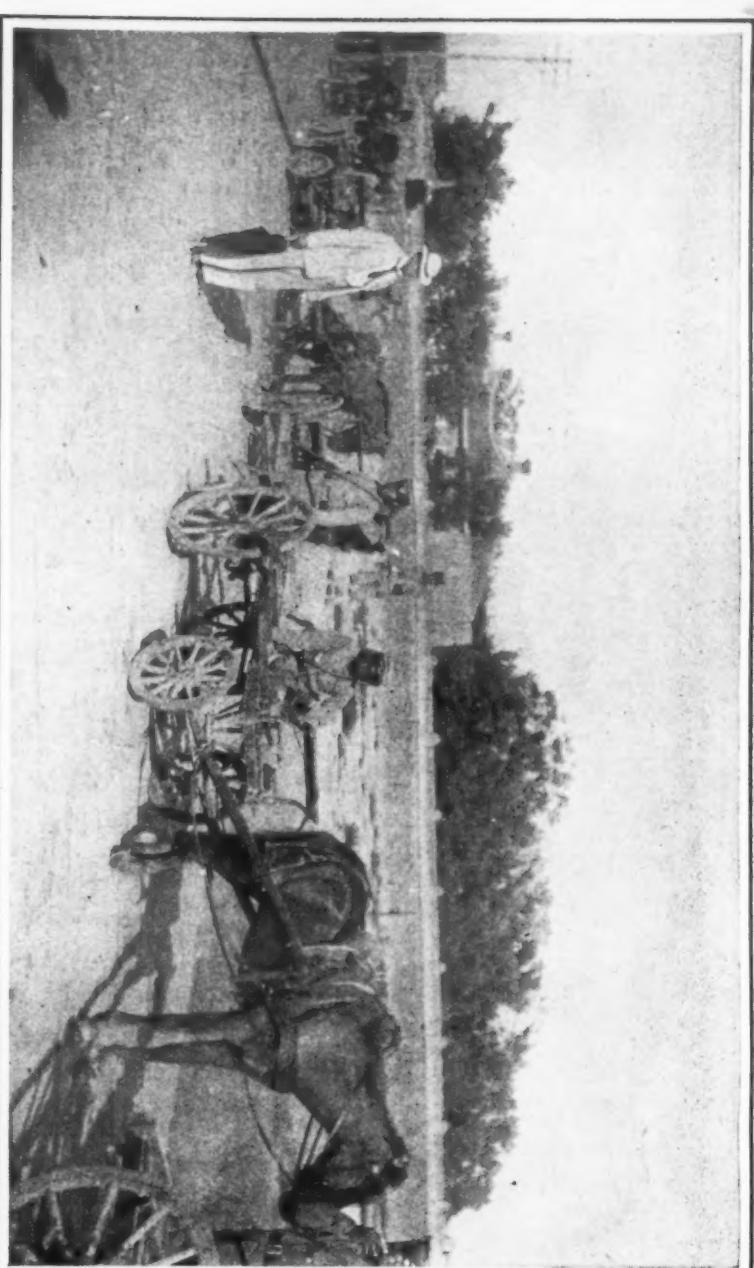
RUSSIAN ELECTRICAL MINES REMOVED FROM THE NEWCHWANG RIVER BY JAPANESE ENGINEERS.

### RUSSIANS FORCED TO EVACUATE AN IMPORTANT TOWN.

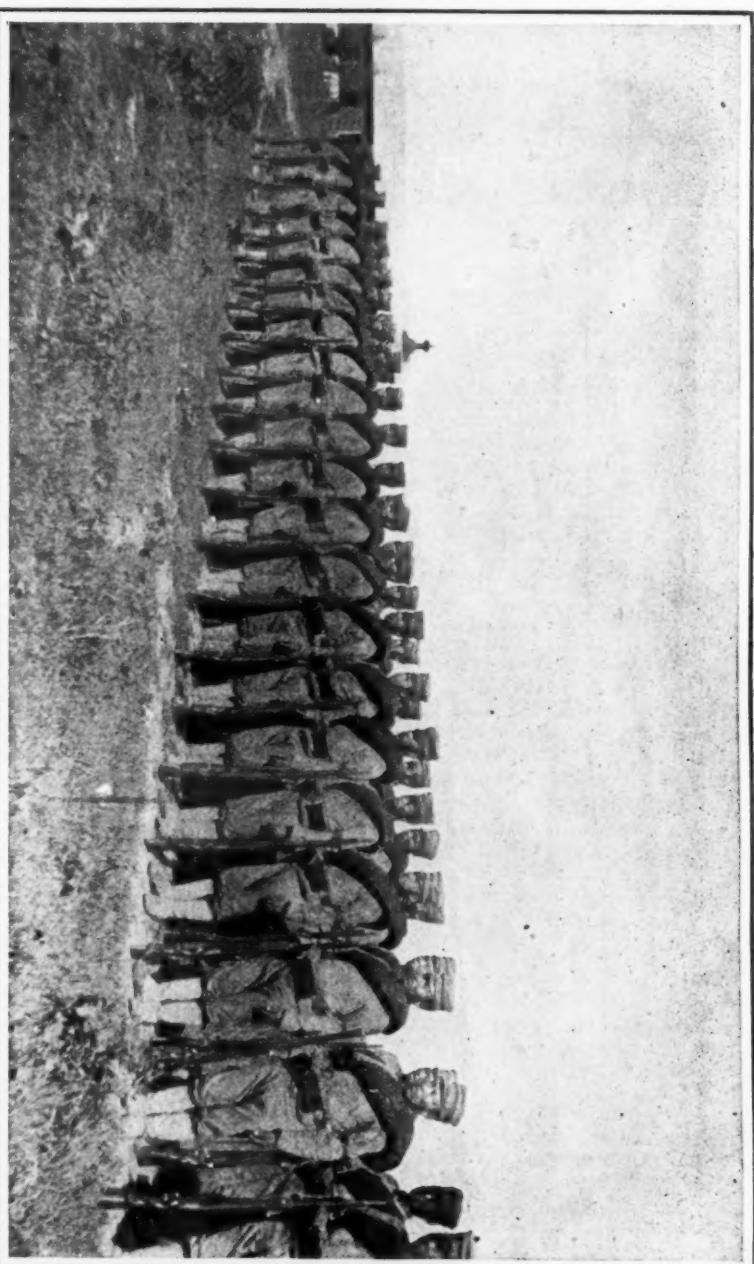
GLIMPSES OF NEWCHWANG, MANCHURIA, AFTER ITS FALL, WITHOUT RESISTANCE, INTO THE HANDS OF THE JAPANESE.



POLICE-STATION LOOTED AND DESTROYED BY CHINESE POLICEMEN AFTER THE DEPARTURE OF THE RUSSIANS.



TRANSPORT-WAGONS SENT FROM TASHICHAO TO NEWCHWANG FOR SUPPLIES FOR GENERAL ORUS ARMY—DR. LOUIS L. SEAMAN, OF NEW YORK, AT RIGHT (WITH UMBRELLA).



BODY OF JAPANESE INFANTRY WHICH TOOK CHARGE OF THE RAILWAY STATION AFTER THE RUSSIANS HAD EVACUATED THE TOWN.



MOUNTED ON A SWIFT HORSE HE GALLOPS AWAY TO THE STORE.



MILKING A COW AS DEXTEROUSLY AS ANY FARMER.



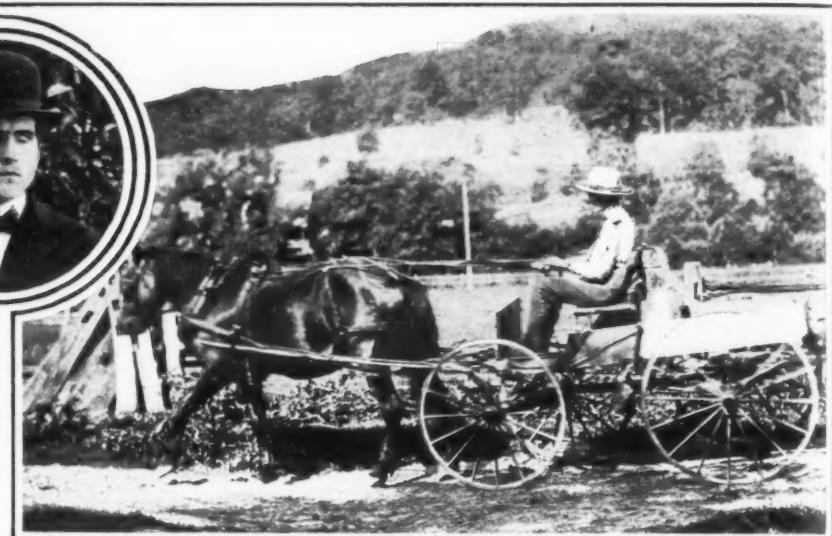
RIDES FOR MILES ON A BICYCLE AND MAKES FAST TIME.



HITCHING THE HORSE TO THE MILK-WAGON AS READILY AS IF HE COULD SEE.



STEPHEN MELLINGER, BLIND FROM INFANCY, WHO SCARCELY MISSES HIS LOST EYESIGHT.



DRIVING TO THE VILLAGE WITH THE MILK ON A ROAD WHICH CROSSES RAILROAD TRACKS AT TWO POINTS.

## REMARKABLE FEATS OF A BLIND PENNSYLVANIA BOY.

HE MILKS THE COWS, HITCHES UP A HORSE, DRIVES TO TOWN, AND ENJOYS A GALLOP ON A SPIRITED STEED.—*Photographs by R. D. von Nieda.*

## One Way To Better Citizenship.

UNDERLYING ALL the problems relating to the political evils afflicting the American people today, such as municipal corruption, official turpitude in high places, and the debauchment of the franchise, lies the deeper and still more vital problem, How to elevate the general tone and heighten the value and dignity of American citizenship. Many of the evils referred to undoubtedly arise from the operations of our manhood-suffrage laws and from the constant and increasing infusion into our citizenship of an enormous volume of ignorance and alienism from other lands. The most obvious remedies for these evils, therefore, are educational or property restrictions upon the franchise and a more stringent immigration law.

While we are in favor of all proper and rational measures directed to these ends, we are satisfied that no large nor immediate benefits can be attained either by efforts to limit the franchise or by greater restrictions upon immigration. Laws aimed at a restricted suffrage are open to the charge of being contrary to the spirit of our institutions, as tending to create class distinctions, and it is practically impossible to secure their enactment in any State except, possibly, where the color prejudice exists in an intense and virulent form. And the efforts of the Federal government to bar out undesirable immigrants have thus far had no appreciable effect upon the flow of such immigration to this country. The number of immigrants coming to the United States last year exceeded by several hundred thousand the total in any previous year, the increase being largely from Hungary and southern Italy, and it is the estimate of reliable authorities that the present season will witness a still larger inflow.

Against this infusion of ignorance and alienism into our American citizenship, with all its weakening and demoralizing results, there is apparently no check except such as may be imposed by our naturalization laws and the courts charged with the administration of these laws. In our judgment, therefore, Colonel J. W. Weber, ex-commissioner of immigration at the port of New York, in his recent address before the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, struck the keynote of a successful campaign against the abuses of which we have spoken when he declared that the trouble was not in unrestricted immigration, but in unrestricted naturalization. As a remedy Mr. Weber advocated the extension of the time of probation for prospective citizens to the entire period before naturalization, so that as soon as any trace of criminality developed before naturalization the alien could be deported. In this suggestion we heartily concur. In our opinion it offers the only practicable and really effective legal process available for the purification of the franchise.

The States ought to have a uniform naturalization law, and that law should make the probationary period for citizenship the same as that required by the Federal statute for full naturalization, namely, five years. This would make an end of the absurd and anomalous condition whereby it is possible in Kansas and in several other States for an alien to become a voter within six months after he has landed at Ellis Island. In only about half of the States of the Union must a man be a citizen in the eye of the Federal government before he is permitted to exercise the most important, distinctive, and responsible function of American citizenship. Several Western States in their eagerness to swell the number of their voting population, and thus to secure a certain political advantage, have made it a condition of voting that an alien shall be within the State only six months after having declared his intention to become a citizen, which, of course, he may do as soon as he lands on our shores. Many other States, including Indiana and Arkansas, extend the period to one year, and only about half of the States make the probationary period conformable to the Federal requirement.

Nor is this all. It is true, as Mr. Weber charges, that the naturalization laws, poor as they are in many States, are rendered still more ineffective by the lax administration of the courts. It was only a few years ago that a judge in New York City boasted of his ability to put applicants for citizenship "through the naturalization mill" at the rate of one per minute, an operation which obviously reduced the proceeding to a miserable farce. And one of the gravest and most notorious abuses connected with machine politics in all parts of the country is the manner in which politicians have been allowed to rush hordes of aliens through the naturalization process shortly before election in order to make sure of their votes. Such spectacles are a disgrace to the judiciary under which they are permitted to go on, and a wretched travesty upon what should be a solemn, deliberate, and dignified proceeding.

The trouble, in a word, lies in the fact that American citizenship has been held altogether too cheaply. Where acquired by aliens, as in some States, simply by six months' residence, and in other parts under the loose and corrupt methods devised by professional politicians in search of votes, it is not surprising that its duties and obligations should be held in light esteem after their acquirement. The full period required by the Federal law is surely none too long a term for that preparation which every foreign-born resident should make for the intelligent exercise of his rights as an American citizen, and if this probationary term were doubled the requirement would still be within the bounds of reason and justice. If it were harder to acquire, citizenship would be more highly appreciated.

## A Blind Youth's Marvelous Doings.

STEPHEN MELLINGER, of Denver, Penn., does things remarkable in one who moves, as he does, in continual darkness. When Mellinger, now eighteen years of age, was two years old, he blinded himself incurably with a hatchet. He has so adapted himself to his condition that he acts virtually as if in the possession of his eyesight. His misfortune has not been allowed to interfere in the least with his usefulness. His senses of touch and hearing are very keen. He works in the field. He sows, uses the rake and spade, helps harvest the crops, milks, climbs trees, and, what is still more remarkable, drives spirited horses and rides a bicycle. The boy is as bright and cheerful as any of his associates. He is able to harness a horse unaided and to drive several miles to the village, where the household supplies are obtained. Every morning it is his duty to hitch a horse to a milk-wagon and drive a mile to Denver village. In this drive he is compelled to cross railroad tracks at two points. Spirited horses are his delight, and two belonging to his father, which are too wild for the average man to handle with safety, are used by him without a thought of danger. It is unwise for other persons than he to approach these animals. The young man does not work, ride, or walk in a hesitating manner, after the usual fashion of the blind. He takes a fast horse out on the road and gallops at full speed, turning out for vehicles and other horses, and rounding sharp corners without pulling up. On his wheel he rides as if possessed of full sight, and can be seen alone miles from his home.

## War and Business in Japan.

THE DIPLOMATIC and consular report for last year on the trade of Japan, issued recently, contains some interesting features. It mentions that even before autumn the effect of the war clouds gathering over Japan was felt in business circles, and that the close of the year was marked by pronounced industrial depression, with, relatively speaking, abundance of unemployed capital. The year witnessed a large increase in foreign trade. During the past ten years Japan's imports from the United States increased six-fold, from Germany three-fold, whereas England's increased only thirty-three per cent. The report expresses the belief that the present struggle cannot fail profoundly to affect Japan's commercial development, but just as the China war marked the commencement of an era of greatly accelerated commercial expansion, it may mark an even more rapid advance in the future.

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M. PRINSTEIN,  
G. N. Y. Irish A. C., who made a new  
Olympic record in the  
running broad jump.



RAY EWRY,  
N. Y. A. C., who made a new  
world's Olympic record in the  
standing broad jump.



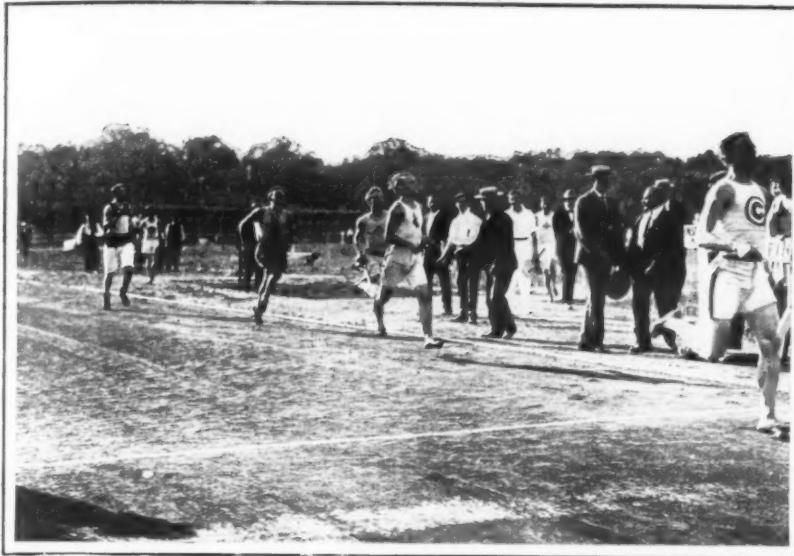
RALPH W. ROSE,  
Chicago A. A., putting the shot and making a new  
world's record.



HARRY HILLMAN,  
N. Y. A. C., maker of new records  
in the 200- and 400-meter hurdles and the 400-meter run.



ARCHIE HAHN,  
Milwaukee A. C., who broke the  
record in the 700-meter  
run.



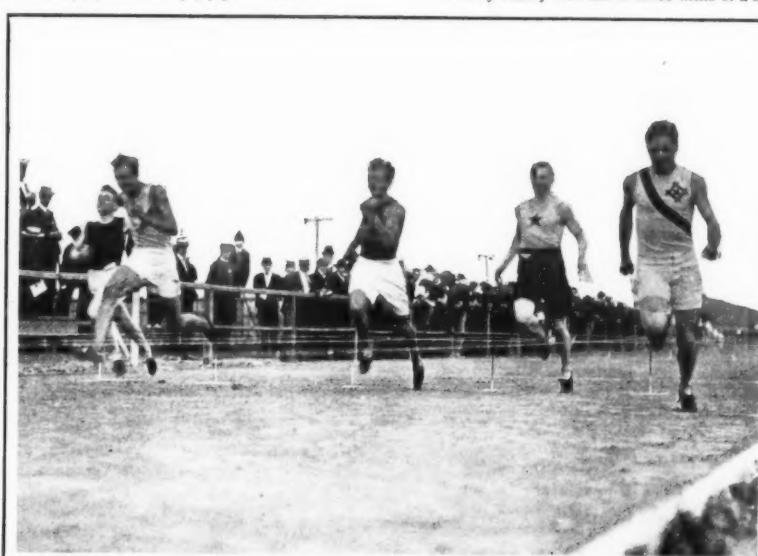
FINISH OF THE 800-METER RUN,  
Won by James Lightbody, Chicago A. A., who reduced the Olympic record by 5 3-5 seconds.



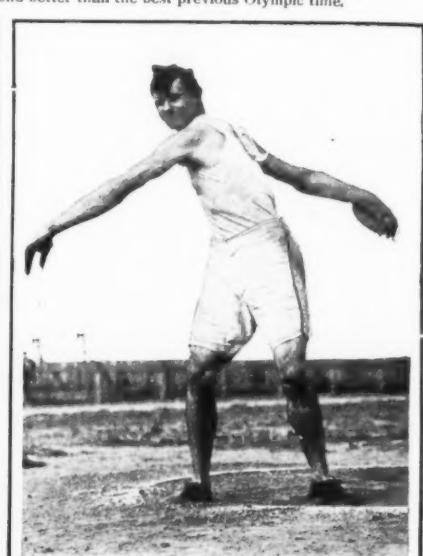
CROSSING THE FINISH LINE IN THE 200-METER HURDLE RACE,  
Won by Harry Hillman in three-fifths of a second better than the best previous Olympic time.



E. DESMARTEAU,  
Montreal A. C., winner of the fifty-six-pound  
weight contest.



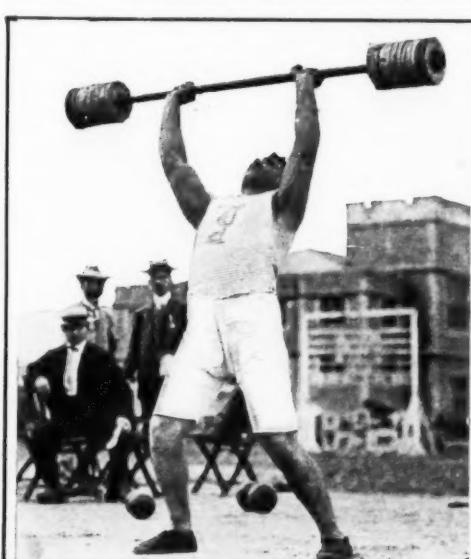
CHARLES HASTEDT,  
Missouri A. C. (St. Louis), coming in first in the 100-yard run.



MARTIN W. SHERIDAN,  
Greater N. Y. Irish A. C., making a new world's  
record (132 feet) in throwing the discus.



S. S. JONES,  
N. Y. A. C., winning the high jump with a score of 5 feet  
11 inches.



PERIKLES KAKOUSIS,  
Of Greece, beating the world's record by lifting a bar-bell  
weighing 246 pounds.



CHARLES DVORAK,  
Chicago A. A., winner of the pole-vault, making a new Olympic  
record of 11 feet 6 inches.

## VICTORS AT THE WORLD'S GREATEST ATHLETIC MEET.

MEN WHO MADE NEW WORLD RECORDS IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, IN COMPETITION  
WITH ATHLETES FROM MANY LANDS.

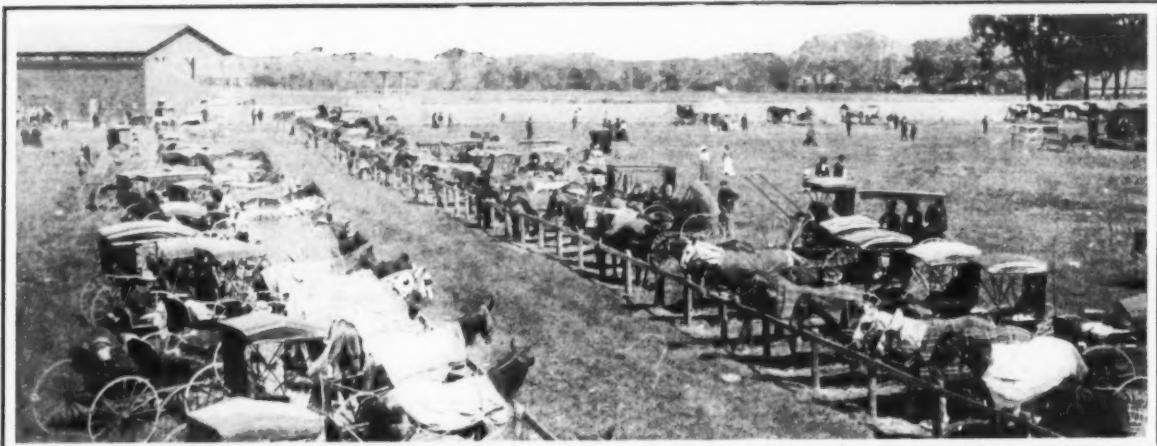
Photographs by George E. Stark.



FAIR GROUNDS THRONGED WITH INTERESTED AND HAPPY COUNTRY FOLK.



TREATING HIS BEST GIRL TO PINK LEMONADE.



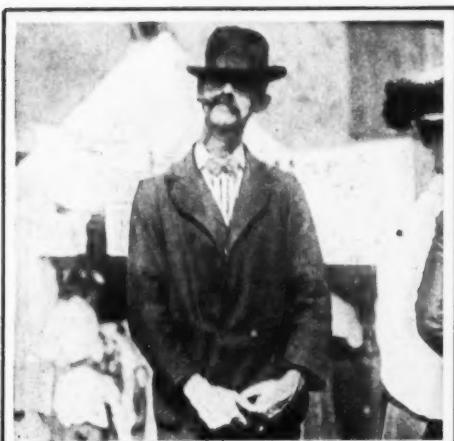
DOUBLE LINE OF RIGS IN WHICH THE FARMERS RODE TO THE FAIR.



FARMERS LISTENING WITH KEEN INTEREST TO SENATOR DEPEW, THE ORATOR OF THE DAY.



MANY SIDE-SHOWS WHICH ATTRACT THE CURIOUS.



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A PERFORMANCE THAT THRILLS—SNAKE-CHARMER AND HIS PETS.

THE FAVORITE YEARLY FESTIVAL OF THE HARD-WORKING FARMER.  
TYPICAL SCENES AT A COUNTY FAIR, WHERE THE TO'ERS OF THE SOIL ARE AMUSED AND ENLIGHTENED.  
Photographed by A. B. Phelan.

## JASPER'S HINTS TO MONEY-MAKERS

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests. Subscribers to LESLIE'S WEEKLY at the home office, at regular subscription rates, namely, \$4 per annum, are placed on a *preferred list*, entitling them to the early delivery of the papers, and, in emergencies, to answers by mail or telegraph. Address "Jasper," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

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#### NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU FOR  
THE COLLECTION OF TAXES, NEW YORK,  
September 1st, 1904.

TAXPAYERS WHO DESIRE TO OBTAIN their bills promptly should make immediate written requisition (blanks may be procured in the borough offices), stating their property by Section or Ward, Block and Lot or Map number, making copy of same from their bills of last year.

If a taxpayer is assessed for personal tax, the requisition should also request bill for such tax.

Each requisition should be accompanied by an envelope bearing the proper address of the applicant, AND WITH RETURN POSTAGE PREPAID.

In case of any doubt in regard to Ward, Section, Block and Lot number, taxpayers should take their bills to the Department of Taxes and Assessments and have their property located on the maps of that department, and forward to the Deputy Receiver of taxes with the requisition a certified memorandum of their property, which will be furnished by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Taxpayers in this manner will receive their bills turned by mail at the earliest possible moment and avoid any delay caused by waiting on lines, as required in case of personal application.

The requisition must be addressed and mailed to the Deputy Receiver of Taxes in whichever borough the property located, as follows:

JOHN J. McDONOUGH, No. 57 Chambers street, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, corner Third and Tremont avenues, Borough of The Bronx, New York.

JACOB S. VAN WYCK, Municipal Building, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.

FREDERICK W. BLECKWENN, corner Jackson avenue and Fifth street, Long Island City, Borough of Queens, New York.

JOHN DE MORGAN, Bay and Sand streets, Stapleton, Staten Island, Borough of Richmond, New York.

After receiving the bills, the taxpayer will see that they are properly rated, then draw check for the net amount to the order of Receiver of the Taxes and mail bill and check, with an addressed envelope with the return postage prepaid, to the Deputy Receiver in whichever borough the property is located.

Checks should be mailed as soon as possible after the bills have been received by the taxpayer.

All bills paid during October must be rebated before payment.

DAVID E. AUSTEN,  
Receiver of Taxes.

life-insurance companies, and banks with which they have intimate relations, it is now disclosed, were purchasers of stocks during the severe liquidation early in the year. They had a common and united purpose to put the market up to enable them to unload not only their new purchases, but as much of their indigestible securities as possible. They did not enter into this arrangement because the business outlook was improving, or railroad earnings more promising, or the public more eager to buy stocks. They did it mainly because a new low level had been reached, and they knew, or thought they knew, that if they were guaranteed low interest rates for money until fall, they could engineer a substantial rise. They were materially aided by reason of a short interest far exceeding the highest calculations, and which, when driven to cover, found itself at their mercy. In consequence, we have seen a rise this year of nearly eighteen to thirty points in many stocks, including Reading common, U. P., Steel preferred, L. and N., Atchison common, So. Pacific, and Amalgamated Copper.

What has developed to justify a rise in these securities? It is reported that the rise in Steel has been engineered to punish the Gates crowd, controlling Republic Steel, which played a shabby trick on the Steel Trust by cutting the pool rate and making a heavy contract with a Pittsburgh firm. It is said that some of the trust companies were exceedingly anxious for a better market, to get rid of indigestible and undesirable collaterals, and that some of the great life-insurance companies were desirous of having the depreciation in their securities relieved by a smart advance. All these factors may have had much to do with the rise. Brokers say that the public has been more anxious to get out of the market than to get in, and every observant man in the Street knows that during the advance speculative cliques sold enormous holdings of securities.

No increased dividends have been reported, or combinations, or new conditions justifying a general advance. On the contrary, Colo. and Southern passed the dividend on the first preferred. Mr. Harriman, while predicting better things in the industrial world, added the significant warning that in the last four years "over-buying by big railroad and industrial corporations had caused a condition which was not normal and to which he did not expect there would be any return for some time." The new tobacco consolidation or reorganization scheme, with all its complications, was not accepted with great delight by the holders of the securities of this mysterious and secretive corporation. The Massachusetts Electric Company, one of the most extensive street-railway concerns born during the recent prodigious trolley boom, threatens to pass the dividend on its preferred, and everybody is inquiring by what process of financial legerdemain the Brooklyn Rapid Transit has burdened itself with over \$5,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness of a mysterious "Transit Development Company."

A sharp rise in money, which I still believe must come before long, will mark the end, in my judgment, of the boom in Wall Street, if it does not come even before that time. It is true that Pittsburgh advises a general resumption of work in the iron industry and some factories running double time in every department; that railroad earnings hold up well because of the increasing business of a growing country, and that, in certain directions, merchants are looking for a better trade the coming year, and farmers for good crops, especially of corn and cotton, if no untoward weather conditions prevail. But cheap money and manipulation have been at the bottom of the Wall Street rise, and the fact that money has been so cheap is the best evidence that there have not been uses for it in the customary channels of trade.

It may be that the industrial crisis is to be shorter than usual, but, if so, it will be in violation of all precedent and an exception to the general rule. Such an exception is possible, but my advice to my readers, if they insist on going into the market, in the belief that it is ready for higher prices, is that they purchase only dividend-payers which, with the recurrence of depression, will meet their interest charges and ultimately sur-

vive any crisis through which they may have to pass. Some of the most noted financiers have been doing this ever since last January, and when the reaction comes, as it inevitably must and will, they will be in far better situation than those who are loaded up with the "cats and dogs" of Wall Street.

There must be something solid and substantial upon which to base a rise in the stock market. Rumors of increased dividends, expectations of better times, hopes of big crops salable at good prices, are all well enough, but stocks, when they are in a liquidating mood, do not begin to rise on reports and rumors. If they do, they rise simply to fall back again. Underlying the whole situation is the growing depression in industrial circles, a lack of confidence, and a fear for the future. These factors are not removed in a day. Recovery is the work of time. It is true that considerable time has elapsed since the liquidation in the Street began, and that many stocks are on a much lower level than they were two years ago. It is also true that some of the stocks are still far beyond the figures at which they can be expected to sell if the depression continues and if the earnings of railroads do not show an improvement.

The real test of the situation will come when the depression reaches the acute stage. The question that confronts the speculator and the investor is, Has that stage yet been reached? Opinions regarding this may differ. Those who would like a revival of speculation in the stock market and an advance in prices are inclined to believe that the worst has passed. It would be a pleasure if I could join in this belief. I may be in error, but in the light of all experience it seems to me that the worst is yet to come.

"Howard," Maryland: Nothing unfavorable, Fall business is promising.

"T." Brockton, Mass.: I cannot advise you. They are not dealt in on Wall Street.

"Ice": Not ranked among the strongest. Perhaps your bank can get you a special report.

"M." Buffalo: Unless industrial conditions generally improve, I should think so, if you have patience.

"Stone": I regard the Adams Express as a safe purchase. The interest takes precedence of dividends.

"G." Brooklyn: 1. It looks very much like it. 2. I do not advise the purchase of Detroit Southern in view of the probabilities of a reorganization.

"D." Evansville, Ind.: All the express stocks you mention are regarded with favor. It seems to be admitted that a community of interest among them exists.

"C." Galveston, Tex.: 1. St. Paul common. 2. "The Manual of Statistics Stock—Exchange Handbook," 25 West Broadway, New York, gives prices of stocks for several years.

"W." New York: If the strength in the market continues the Steel is should sell higher, and if the dividends on the preferred continue to be paid many believe that they will approximate the price of the Lackawanna Steel 5s, which is around par.

"Laona": Manhattan Transit has always been a gambler's stock. There are more who are anxious to get out of it than to get in; more losers than winners in the game. Manipulation may send it higher, but a profit is always a good thing to take.

"Ranier," Washington: 1. I am not favorably impressed by the electric bonds to which you refer. 2. Not a gilt-edged investment. Both of these bonds are local investments, and if you sought a market in an emergency you might have to sell at a discount.

"H." Wyanet, Ill.: It is understood that control of the Chic. and Alton has not been secured by the Union Pacific, but by speculative interests in Wall Street, including the Gates - Hawley - Moore people. The 3-1-2 first liens, I think, are well secured.

"New Jersey": 1. I am unable to get a report. 2. I doubt if the dividends on Corn Products common will be renewed in the near future. The company ought to have a working surplus first. Developments favorable to the stock are said to be expected, but have not been disclosed.

"S. St." New York: 1. Do not prefer them to railroads of the better class. 2. It has long been expected that Wia. Cent. would be absorbed by one of the stronger lines. The common ranged last year from 14-1-2 to about 30, and this year from 16 to 21-1-2; the preferred last year from 33 to 55-1-2, and this year from 37 to 47-1-2.

"W." Albany: 1. A profit is always a good thing to take. I see no dividend in sight. 2. I am inclined to think so, though it is a close corporation and no information of value regarding it is obtainable. 3. The preferred is entitled to the first claim on all the property, but I understand there is no danger of such a thing, and that the company's condition is far better than it was a year ago. Its credit certainly is.

"S." Indianapolis: Preferred for three months. When Amer. Smelters was less than 50, I gave publication to the common rumor that it was to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis. At present prices the preferred looks more attractive, paying, as it does, 7 per cent., as against 5 on the common. Compared with other industrials, both look high enough. American Chicle, for instance, pays 12 per cent. on the common and sells at less than par.

"G. W." Milwaukee: 1. I agree with you that the shareholders of Corn Products ought to pool their issues and make a fight for recognition, and compel a fuller statement of the company's earnings. A stockholders' committee is being organized. I am told, and when it is, you can send your proxy to it if you desire. 2. Cumulative dividends must be paid or adjusted to the satisfaction of the stockholders.

"W." Newark, N. J.: 1. The reason for the passage of the dividend on Chic. Gt. Western preferred A, as given by the president, was the business depression. 2. The rise which immediately followed after the announcement has led to the belief that the next dividend may be paid, but no announcement to that effect has been made, and only insiders know whether it will be forthcoming. 3. The preferred A is the best of the Gt. Western stocks to hold, but a profit is always a good thing to take. 4. Wait until the market is more settled. 5. No.

"T." Syracuse, N. Y.: The cuts in Steel pool

prices are expected to stimulate orders for business, but the greater the reduction in profit, the larger the volume of business required to maintain the inordinate profits of the trust. I would be inclined to take a profit whenever I could get it. If it be true that outside interests have been accumulating Steel shares for the purpose of securing control, or whether it be true that insiders have been buying to punish the shorts, is a riddle not yet answered. One man's guess is as good as another's. The rise in Steel common is certainly not predicated on expectations of dividends for years to come.

"C." Minneapolis: It is difficult to analyze the earnings of Rock Island, with all its involvements, but I do not see that anything of any amount has been earned on the common shares. These shares have not even the voting privilege. It has been rumored that this privilege was to be restored to the stock, and, for that reason, that it was being accumulated by insiders. These gentlemen are well-known manipulators and speculators, and they have it in their power, by processes of bookkeeping familiar to Wall Street experts, to declare a dividend on Rock Island sufficient to justify an advance. No one knows, outside of their own circle, whether this is to be done, or when.

"L." Denver, Col.: The condition of the iron industry does not warrant the hope that the worst has passed. Until the cost of labor is reduced we cannot expect to largely increase our exports of iron and steel products. If common sense prevails and the labor unions gracefully yield to existing conditions, the outlook will improve. The Steel Trust has not been earning the full dividends on the preferred this year, and has paid part of them out of its surplus. There are those who say that even on a 5 per cent. basis the preferred is worth its selling price, and that those who hold it until a recurrence of good times will be able to sell to advantage. My own judgment is that it is liable to sell somewhat lower before it goes very much higher, manipulation aside.

"B. S." Baltimore: 1. A voting trust usually grows out of a reorganization, with which the shareholders have little to do except to consent to the plan of the bankers who reorganize the concern. 2. The control of Chic. and Alton by the Gates crowd was secured by purchases of the stock. 3. Pennsylvania pays 6 per cent., and if this dividend were assured the stock would not look dear as an investment at prevailing prices, but it is rumored that a large new issue is contemplated and earnings have recently shown a decrease. The fact that the company's extensive shops at Pittsburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, and West Philadelphia have recently started running on full time, instead of half time, is regarded as encouraging.

"X. N. O." 1. The most experienced operators in Wall Street, as well as the most experienced bankers, had not been looking for a bull movement this year, and had been anticipating the lowest prices later on; but of course human judgment is fallible. Unless the business situation improves, railroads and industrials cannot maintain dividends. In that event stocks would feel the depressing influences. I do not believe the worst of the business depression is over. 2. Every one who failed to get in on the comparatively low prices early in the year naturally feels disappointed, but manipulation and money had greater power than was anticipated, in view of the decidedly uncertain business outlook. 3. Not yet.

4. Yes; but, like you, I am patient.

"M." Philadelphia: 1. Guarantees are not always what they profess to be. I certainly would not commend the bond as a safe security for a trustee. 2. A fairly safe railroad bond, but a good way from being gilt-edged. 3. The danger of competition and adverse local and State legislation and taxation on populist lines is always to be borne in mind. 4. Greene Con. Copper is located so far away from financial centers that few experts, excepting those sent by the company, have ever visited it. An expert sent by an outside party reported unfavorably as to the permanency of the camp. The company's engineers disproved his statements, and all their literature to the stockholders is of the most encouraging character. 5. I would not sell in haste. There ought to be no danger of immediate depreciation in the bonds referred to.

"J. Z." New York: 1. If it be possible to avert the customary drain on the New York banks for crop-moving purposes this fall, there will be hope on the part of bull manipulators for a continuance of their operations. I do not see how the market can escape a reaction if money rates substantially advance. One of the leading bull manipulators boldly predicts that the rise is to be continued until the election of Roosevelt, for the purpose of inaugurating a boom thereafter; but this operator has always been as fond of selling out to a confiding public as of buying stocks from them. 2. After such a rise it would be well to await the outcome of a situation that has puzzled most of the long-headed men in the Street. A very conservative banker always cautions his friends against getting into a bull market after a period of depression, when the daily sales of stocks amount to over a million shares. That figure has recently been approached. September is usually not a bull month.

"W." Oil City, Penn.: 1. The advance in Pacific Mail may have been due to the belief that a ship-subsidy bill is to be passed at the approaching session. The President's letter of acceptance has an encouraging reference to this subject. The war in the East is said to be adding to the business of the company, but next April, when the Federal government takes control of the Panama Railroad, the monopoly of coast traffic which the present contract gives to the Pacific Mail will expire, unless renewed meanwhile. Possibly it may be renewed before the government can secure control in April. That would account for a greater demand for the stock. No official information is furnished.

2. The last annual statement was not regarded as especially favorable, though it showed an improvement in business. 3. Many believe that a ship-subsidy bill will be passed at the next session of Congress. Probabilities favor it if the Republican party is in control. 4. Erie shares have been very strong of late, and many believe the talk of the passage of the dividend on the first preferred, recently circulated, was given out to depress the stock.

"T." Wheeling, W. Va.: 1. On general principles, in a market such as we have had, I would take a small profit, whether on the bull or bear side, and perhaps, as in your case, sacrificing an opportunity for a profit. 2. Pennsylvania is held strongly by investors. The recent advance was due to sales by insiders who purchased on the low level early in the year, and who no doubt will be ready to sell again in case it is decided to issue additional stock in the near future. You are at their mercy, and can guess what they intend to do as well as any one else. They certainly do not take me into their confidence.

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 285

"D." East Boston: Thank you for your letter. I had seen the circular.

"Privilege": 1. Not always. 2. No; only by a few skilled and watchful brokers. 3. Not always. 4. Very seldom. 5. It depends upon the seller and the buyer.

"H. L. C.": Preferred for six months. I know of no such list. A little reading will make you familiar with them.

"Cambria": None of the Steel stocks is in special favor at this time, considering the depression in the iron industry, which, in my judgment, has not run its course.

"Tonopah": The parties you refer to are not very widely known, but they apparently are doing a moderate business and have a fair credit.

"Barnum": In the present temper of the market investment securities offer the best prospect of an advance, but, after such a rise, fluctuations are to be expected, and these give opportunities for trading.

"Mojave": There is such a difference between the controlling influences and the attendant conditions, that the comparison would hardly be of general interest. However, I will consider the matter carefully.

"W." Westchester: 1. The Steel 5s are worth keeping, but the Atchison investment is regarded more favorably for investment. 2. The Kan. City Southern 3s and the San An. and A. P. 4s will both yield you better than 4 per cent., and are good.

"F." Catarauqua, Penn.: 1. New York Evening Post. 2. None that covers the whole field. 3. Yes; but some of its members have been deservedly criticised. Many of them, like the one you mention, are doing a marginal business in which conservative houses will not engage.

"Milton," Cincinnati: The Clover Leaf 4s, netting about 5 per cent., are not a first-class investment. I regard them with favor and they have a considerable element of safety. The preferred stock has better speculative chances, but pays no dividend. Safety lies on the side of the bonds, therefore.

"X. Y. Z." Bridgeport: Preference continued for six months. A member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. Both do a large speculative business on very small margins—a kind of business which representative members of the New York Stock Exchange decline to do. You can draw your own conclusion. The first is the better.

"S." Baltimore, Md.: 1. The voting power of the shareholders is confided to a committee of a few men, constituting what is known as "a voting trust." They take the place of shareholders in the management and administration of the property. 2. Beneficial. 3. It is so understood. 4. It is run for money. 5. None that I would recommend.

"X. N. O.": 1. The basis for a bull movement similar to that of two years ago must, first of all, be an abnormally low plane of prices and abnormally good business prospects. You can judge whether we are entitled to another bull movement in the near future. 2. Manhattan Elevated, Twin City Rapid Transit, Soo common, and Wabash debenture Bs.

"H." Troy, N. Y.: Rock Island common did not earn 8 per cent. last year, and I doubt if it is earning 1 per cent. On the basis of an immediate expectation of dividends, C. and O. is preferable to either Rock Island common or M. K. and T. preferred, but on the basis of earnings and future dividends, for a long pull, I would take the last named.

"T." Philadelphia: Preferred for three months. 1. Neither Tenn. Coal nor Colo. Coal has lately declared dividends. The last dividend on the former was declared about four years ago, and on the latter over two years ago. 2. Spencer Trask &amp; Co., William and Pine streets, New York, or any member of the Stock Exchange will buy small lots, but not on margin.

"McH." Ottumwa, Ia.: Preference continued for three months. It is too early as yet to indicate what the earnings of the year will be, but I have good authority for stating that they will be better than those of the preceding year, and there is a general belief that insiders have been quietly picking up the stock of late, though I am unable to confirm this statement.

"Vindex": 1. The Wells-Fargo stock is regarded favorably as an investment. 2. Adams has an excellent record as a dividend-payer. 3. The enormous increase in the loans of the New York City banks no doubt reflects renewed speculation in grain and cotton as well as in stocks. Conservative bankers regard with some apprehension the continued failure of the banks to decrease their loans.

"F." Bellport, N. Y.: 1. Listed all right. 2. No quotations are to be obtained on Wall Street. 3. The Japanese 6 per cent. bonds would look cheap under par but for the fear that Russia, with all her resources, may eventually triumph and impose such obligations upon Japan as will cripple the latter and its credit severely. 4. My preference would be for something nearer home. 5. Post &amp; Flagg are members of the New York Stock Exchange and stand well.

"Mill," Canton, O.: 1. Va.-Car. Chem. preferred pays 2 per cent. quarterly. It is quoted nearly every day and has recently ranged from 105 to 108. 2. Stocks usually recover their dividends before the following one has been paid, but not in a falling market. 3. I have repeatedly pointed out that the stock, like several others, is very inactive, waiting the annual report, which will not be ready until toward the close of the year. Any demand for it seems to lead to a prompt advance.

"S." Easton: 1. After 4 per cent. has been paid for two consecutive years on Reading first preferred, the company may convert the second preferred into one-half common and one-half first preferred stock. The value of the second preferred would therefore depend on the value of the common and first preferred. The probability of the retirement is no doubt strengthened by the shares. 2. If the retirement is contemplated, yes; but no one has been authorized to speak on this question as yet.

"BANKER," St. Paul: The short-time corporation notes that offer the best returns and that have considerable elements of safety include the 2 1/2-year 5 per cent. notes of the Frisco Railroad, which recently sold around 97, and thus netted about 6 1/4 per cent.; the 3-year 5 per cent. notes of the Wabash; the 3-year 4 1/2 per cent. notes of the Rock Island; the collateral trust 5s of the Southern Railway; and the 3-year 5 per cent. notes of the Westinghouse Company, all selling around par and interest. These, of course, stand ahead of the stocks.

"G." Cripple Creek, Col.: The fact that the Chic. &amp; Western earnings have not justified the dividends it has been paying has been disclosed. The common has little beyond what its voting power gives. The road would be of value to some of its great competitors, and for years it has been in the market. It is less liable to find a purchaser in hard than in good times. I would not sacrifice the stock, but you may have to be quite patient before you get out of it. On a sharp reaction you might help yourself by buying additional shares, so as to average up on a lower basis.

"M." Dayton, O.: No official or semi-official information regarding the probability of increased dividends on Union Pacific is obtainable. All experience justifies the belief that in such a market a six-weeks' rise ought to be followed by a decided reaction, and it is also true that September is not a good buying month. I still believe that money is to be higher before election, and if it is, stocks should sell, except in special instances, considerably lower; but against this stand the efforts of very powerful moneyed influences to keep the market active and strong until after election.

"W. L." New York: There was talk of reorganization of Union Bag and Paper a year ago, and a reduction of the dividend on the preferred. The common ranged between 4 1/2 and 15 last year, and be-

tween 4 and 7 this year; the preferred last year between 58 and 79, and this year from 45 to 63. The company has had increasing competition, but it is said to be benefited by hard times, because consumers then purchase in smaller quantities, and the consumption of paper bags is increased. Dividends on the preferred may be reduced, and ought to be, unless earnings improve over those last reported. There should be no danger of reorganization.

"F." Derry Station, Penn.: 1. A good profit is always an excellent thing to take, especially in a market that has enjoyed a substantial advance, extending over a month or two. 2. The rumor has been extensively circulated on Wall Street that a leading stock has been cornered. Some have intimated that the heavy purchases of Reading have been induced by fear of a corner in the stock, and that large interests which disposed of their holdings at lower prices, expecting a decline, have been forced to buy back at an advance, and will have to pay still higher for it. No confirmation of these reports is obtainable.

"S. S. S." Mass.: There is only an honest difference of opinion. I base mine on many years of experience. I am not an operator in Wall Street, have no interest in anything but investments, and care very little whether the market goes up or down, excepting that I prefer to have the country and all its people as prosperous as possible. If you have good reasons for believing that stocks will go up, the wisest thing for you to do is to bank on your own judgment. It will be advisable, if you enter the market with a desire for safety, to buy dividend-payers, which, by their record, have proved that they are not in the hands of Wall Street manipulators or speculative cliques.

"Y. M. Y.": 1. It would be wiser to keep out of this market for the present. 2. The basis on which Lake Superior Con. has been reorganized was conservative, I am told, and many have bought it for a long pull. It looks like a fairly good speculation. 3. Some day U. S. Leather common, Railway Steel Spring common, and Distillers Securities common will be liable to have their turn for a rise. The two latter pay dividends. 4. I would not sacrifice them, certainly not at present. 5. A director of the U. S. Rubber recently stated that it is earning more than 12 per cent. on the preferred. If that statement be true, it is not a short sale. 6. Tenn. Coal and Iron represents a greater equity in the property than Colo. Fuel and Iron with all the new obligations placed ahead of the latter.

"Automatic," N. D.: 1. Everything points to the same conclusion which you have reached. 2. The affairs of the company, I learn on the best authority, are in much better shape than they have been before in three years. 3. The interest of the insiders seems to be to keep the price down. It is the old story; the same game has been played with every stock that is now active on the list. The trouble is that the insiders are far more patient in playing a waiting game than outsiders. 4. I am endeavoring to get a report from a reliable source, and have been partly promised it within a month or two, and can then speak more advisedly. I would not sacrifice my holdings now. 5. Soo common, Manhattan Elevated, Del. and Hudson, Rock Island preferred, Western Union, and Mo. Pacific.

"McC." So. Lawrence, Mass.: The franchises of the traction companies of New York City are extremely valuable. Manhattan is now regarded as an investment stock and Metropolitan, while not earning the 7 per cent. guaranteed, is not selling on that basis. B. R. T. pays no dividends and is heavily burdened with a bonded debt, but its business is constantly growing, and the shrewd controlling minds who handle it have close affiliations with other local traction interests, and may some day be enabled to unload B. R. T. on the latter, on favorable terms. This may take the form of a combination or community of interest. For these reasons, short sales of local traction stocks are unpopular, though many believe that B. R. T., considering its wide fluctuations, should have a reaction before it goes much higher.

"B." Towanda, Penn.: One of the shrewdest games in Wall Street was played by the controlling interests of Atchison. They allowed the stock to drop into inactivity and dullness and did nothing to support it. This stimulated every little broker into the belief that it was a short sale, and thousands of persons were put on the short side. This short interest was constantly encouraged by insiders, until it reached prodigious proportions, so that insiders had "a sure thing" when they began to buy; for every point that was added to its value compelled a host of short sellers to step into the market and buy to cover. The effect of this was to put the stock far beyond the expectations of the bulls. It looks as if the short interest in Atchison and several other stocks has been in good part covered. If it has, there is little reason why the market should go much higher. Atchison's earnings and record do not justify the advance it has had, in the opinion of many who are perfectly familiar with the property.

"J. A. C." Meriden, Conn.: Preferred for one year. The rise in Reading and Union Pacific, unexplained and unexpected as both were at the beginning, again illustrate the danger of getting on the short side of dividend-payers like the stocks mentioned and Mo. Pacific, L. and N., and Atchison, unless one has information from the inside. I have said that one of the explanations of the rise in Union Pacific is based on the outcome of the merger suit. The dissolution of trust control of Reading is believed to be behind its advance, as possession of the property would be of the highest importance to several competing railways. This has an application also in the case of Erie. Inside interests have such a powerful advantage over the outsider that he sells at his risk. That is one of the reasons why the bull side is more popular than the bear, but risks attend both. Harriman, who is out with a bull statement on everything except the Steel shares, knows, or will know, when Union Pacific gets ready to declare dividends on So. Pacific or to increase its own dividends. Long before the public has the information he will have made his purchases or sales. This is one of the reasons why great interests in the Street are anxious to perpetuate their control.

Continued on page 287.

## Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

ONE NEEDS to run a rapid pen to keep up with all the bankruptcy proceedings, suits at law, and other difficulties, in the courts and out of them, that checker the history of the beneficiary orders. One day it is the much-lauded Royal Arcanum that falls into litigation; the day after it is the Cath-

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olic Benevolent Legion that goes into the hands of a receiver, and a little later it is the high-sounding American Legion of Honor over which funeral ceremonies are performed. In the proceedings before a Massachusetts court relative to the Legion it appears that its membership had dwindled from 62,000 to 3,000, and for months there had been bickerings and dissatisfaction, the cause of the trouble being, as usual, the extra assessments levied. By the statement submitted in June last there was a debit balance of about \$10,000, and the "supreme" officials wanted to get at the emergency fund of about \$200,000 lodged in the hands of the State treasurer. That self-confession of its impotency settled its fate, and the Massachusetts insurance department made the application without delay for the appointment of a receiver. It is an interesting sequel of the receivership proceedings that "Supreme" Secretary Warnock two or three years ago emphatically denied to a representative of the *Insurance Press* that the order was in any way disturbed over its future, and declared that it would maintain the splendid success it had always achieved. I alluded some weeks ago to the difficulties into which the Catholic Benevolent Legion had fallen. Since that a New Jersey member of the order has filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court asking for a discovery of all the assets of the society, for an injunction restraining it from receiving any moneys or paying out any funds, and for a receiver. The petitioner charges that the supreme council of the order has violated its charter, the society being organized on an assessment basis, while the council is restraining it from receiving any moneys or paying out any funds, and for a receiver.

"S." Chicago: 1. I certainly do not regard the system as safe. 2. Until it has demonstrated that it can carry out such contracts, I will not believe it possible for the new enterprise to offer unreasonably high rates of profits, without unreasonable risk.

"S." Southampton, Penn.: Everything depends on the terms of your policy. You might lay the facts before the insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, addressing him at Boston, but I think the company will conform only to the terms of the policy, strictly carried out.

"S. A. P." Philadelphia: 1. The best way is to write to the general agents of the companies to which you refer and see what inducements they offer. They will put you in the line of obtaining the information you seek. 2. The sub-agent will probably put you on the right track.

"T. L." Elmira: The application made in Jersey City, to restrain the supreme council of the Catholic Benevolent Legion from enforcing increased assessment rates was denied, as affidavits were produced showing the necessity of the increase to put the order on a sound financial basis. This sustains my constant assertion that all the fraternal benevolent orders who have not increased their assessments must ultimately do so, and that therefore it is better to insure in an old-line company which fixes the premium rate at the outset and never increases it. It may cost a little more in the beginning, but it will be more satisfactory in the end.



depends on the terms of the contract you have made with it. The Travelers stands well and will fulfill its contract obligations.

"S." Chicago: 1. I certainly do not regard the system as safe. 2. Until it has demonstrated that it can carry out such contracts, I will not believe it possible for the new enterprise to offer unreasonably high rates of profits, without unreasonable risk.

"S." San Francisco: The agent of almost any first-class company will give you the information you seek. There should be no difficulty in getting it. I can forward it if you do not care to consult a local agent.

"M. H." Blairsville, Penn.: Your inquiry can best be answered by the company, as it obviously

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## Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 286.

"N. G." Pensacola, Fla.: A good speculative stock in which to trade on reactions is Texas Pacific. I think your chances of a profit in it are better than in Wabash preferred.

"I.C." St. Louis: The Japanese loan certificates are not an absolutely safe investment. Very many believe that Russia will never consent to make peace with Japan until the former can make it virtually on its own terms. In that event the value of the Japanese bonds may be greatly minimized, for a prolonged struggle must mean large additional issues of bonds both by Russia and Japan. It is said that these may be expected early in December or late this fall.

"S. B." Hanover, N. H.: 1. It is said that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit sold its \$5,000,000 of bonds on the basis of 7%. This does not look as if its credit was the best, or as if the stock had much prospect of dividends in the near future. 2. The expiration of the Reading voting trust accounts for recent heavy purchases of the stock. Some one may be seeking control. I hardly credit the report that it is to be placed on a 5 per cent. dividend basis shortly.

"F. O." Fremont, O.: 1. United Fruit Company is meeting increasing competition, largely from Jamaica banana growers, but claims that earnings of its sugar factories are making up for the losses. 2. Earnings of Erie for the past fiscal year show a surplus of \$1,000,000, compared with nearly \$6,000,000 in 1903. It was significant that while this unfavorable report was being published the stock was strong. This created an impression that insiders were willing to gather it in if holders desired to sacrifice it. Texas Pacific looks like a better to sacrifice on declines than Erie common.

"N. M." Dallas, Tex.: 1. The latest report was that the proposed merger of the National Lead and United Lead companies was likely to fail. The public must be getting tired of conflicting rumors regarding this matter which have been circulating for about two years. 2. It would not be surprising if Wall Street promoters who have secured control of Seaboard Air Line should put it up, preliminary to unloading it at a handsome profit on the Frisco or some other system with which they have an alliance. The Frisco will not stand much more of this sort of business on the part of Brother Yoakum. It would not sacrifice my stock, however, but would take a profit and be satisfied when I got it.

"Jack" New York: 1. Smelters common pays 5 per cent., and on that basis is too high, or Steel preferred, paying 7 per cent., is too low. Of course the probabilities are against the continuance of full dividends on the latter. Compared with other industrials, Smelters looks high enough, but the powerful influences that have advanced the stock slowly but surely to present figures may be able to sustain it and make short sales risky. When the time to sell it short comes they will be found on that side, and it is in their power, by reducing or passing the dividend, to make their side a winner. I do not advise you to gamble with loaded dice. 2. Chicago Terminal, as I have pointed out, shows a deficit in its annual earnings, and there is a talk of reorganization, which would mean an assessment on the common stock. 3. Manhattan Transit is in the hands of a set of unscrupulous manipulators. I would rather get out of it than to get into it, though I do not say that manipulation may not continue to advance it. N. Y. Transportation, a going company with a good franchise and increasing business, ought to be more attractive, especially if it goes back to lower figures.

"A. H." Oakland, Cal.: The morning papers on the first of September, commenting on the character of the weather in New York and vicinity during August, made this statement: "The advent of to-day closes the most remarkable summer on record, viewed from the standpoint of temperature and rainfall. We had record-breaking low temperatures throughout the summer and heavy rainfalls." In view of this abnormal weather and the absence of a single hot wave, the fact that the American Ice Company has been able to do better than it did last year, when there was a short supply of ice in the hands of independent dealers, reflects credit on its administration. Last year the business of the company during September and October was very good, because of the lateness of the fall. Many expect a similar fall this year, and until later in the year no fair estimate of surplus earnings obviously can be obtained. If the company is put on a safer basis and its credit restored this year, the patient stockholders, in my judgment, will reap the advantage next year. The fact that the stock has not been active is not significant. There are those who would prefer not to have it advance, and who seem to be willing to pick it up whenever it declines. Experienced observers in Wall Street have long since learned that the money-makers are those who do not hasten to grab stocks after they have risen, but who accumulate them while they are apparently dormant and inactive during periods of depression and liquidation.

NEW YORK, September 15th, 1904. JASPER.

## Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to two new special pictorial contests in which the readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY are invited to engage. A prize of \$10 will be given for the most acceptable Thanksgiving Day picture coming to hand by November 1st; and a prize of \$10 for the picture, arriving by November 1st, which reveals most satisfactorily the spirit of the Christmas-tide. These contests are all attractive, and should bring out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unsatisfactory in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

## Business Chances Abroad

IT IS, INDEED, a dark and doleful picture which Consul Ayme, of Para, Brazil, draws in a recent report concerning the commercial and other conditions prevailing in the valley of the Amazon and the regions adjacent. Mr. Ayme declares himself to be unable to find language strong enough to express the utter and absolute hopelessness of success that awaits any American citizen with only a small capital unhappy enough to attempt to make even a bare living on the banks of the mighty Amazon. Such a miserable existence, he says, as would disgust a Digger Indian would be hardly obtainable by one man in ten thousand of such as are thinking of coming to that region. The impression has prevailed in this country that the Amazon valley presented specially good opportunities for grazing and cattle-raising; but Mr. Ayme says that there is no grazing land on the banks of the Amazon, and in the whole length of the river only two real markets, and they are amply supplied with native capital. He speaks of asking one man who knew the United States well, who is thoroughly and practically acquainted with the possibilities of cattle-raising in northern Brazil, whether he thought young men with small capital could do anything in cattle-raising on the Amazon anywhere.

He replied that it would be criminal to permit any young man with money and energy to come and find the grave of both on the banks of the Amazon. In further evidence for the case against northern Brazil Mr. Ayme submits a long letter from a mechanical engineer who came to Brazil from another Spanish-American country three years ago, and who brought with him a wife, children, health, knowledge, experience, energy, pluck, perseverance, and \$20,000 in good American gold. He has had three years of the hardest work he has ever known, and he is now going back under our own flag with his wife, his children, his health, pluck, energy, and perseverance, with increased knowledge and experience, with three years greater age, and with \$10,000 less money. Mr. Ayme concludes his report by saying that there may be places in Brazil where American colonists have done well, but if so, he has never heard of them, and as for himself, he is unwilling to add "one single victim more to the long list of disappointed seekers after the tropical El Dorado."

SOME DAY—and the day may not be far distant—the vast areas of naturally rich and fertile territory in Palestine and other parts of Asia Minor will be made once more to flow with "milk and honey," as they did in ancient times. This new era will be ushered in with the introduction of scientific irrigation, American farm machinery, and modern methods of agriculture. As it is, the work of restoration has made some progress. The re-creation of Chaldea, once the richest and most coveted part of the East, is probably near at hand. Mesopotamia seems about to be reclaimed. The Bagdad Railway is advancing from the West, and European civilization is scattering before it the Arabian locusts, which have so long held possession of these plains. Speaking of the restoration of the ancient irrigation works on the Tigris, Sir William Willocks, late director-general of reservoirs in Egypt, in a lecture delivered at a recent meeting of the Khedivial Geographical Society, Cairo, made the following observations: "The construction of these great canals will create along the line of railway a country as rich as Egypt, whose rents will pay for both railway and canals, and leave a surplus which only those can realize who have been in intimate touch with Egyptian agriculture. With cements and mortars of which the ancients knew nothing, with the power of steam and electricity at our disposal, with blasting powders and dynamite, and, above all,

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with labor-saving machinery and dredges, we shall be able in our day to accomplish in a score of years as much as a whole dynasty of ancient kings could have accomplished with hundreds of thousands of prisoners and corvee." Our consul at Beirut, Syria, Mr. Ravndal, has been energetically engaged for years in endeavors to interest the natives of the country in improved machinery, the use of windmills, etc., and has succeeded to some extent. If our dealers and exporters will give Mr. Ravndal intelligent co-operation in these efforts the chances for American trade in Syria may be immeasurably improved.

CONSUL-GENERAL SKINNER, at Marseilles, France, says that he is in receipt of a letter from Goolamally M. Mohamedally & Co., of Harrar, Abyssinia, stating that they are now buying boots, shoes, saddlery, rifles, revolvers, and swords, camp furniture, jams, pickles, biscuits, candy, table salt, corrugated sheet iron, round iron disks, wire nails, wrought-iron nails, sheet tin, and screws from England; enameled ironware, glassware, perfumery, knives, and beads from Germany. They request Mr. Skinner to have sent them immediately prices and information regarding these articles. Prices should be quoted c. i. f. Djibouti, French Somaliland. Consul Skinner says he has a very similar letter from Ohannes Assadourian, Addis-Ababa, Abyssinia. Mr. Assadourian is particularly interested in guns, and suggests that rifles of the United States regular-army type "might become an article of commerce in a large way." Both of the houses above mentioned have excellent financial standing.



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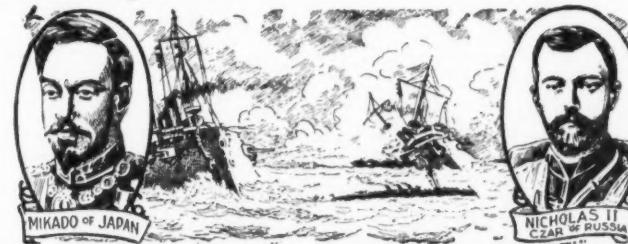
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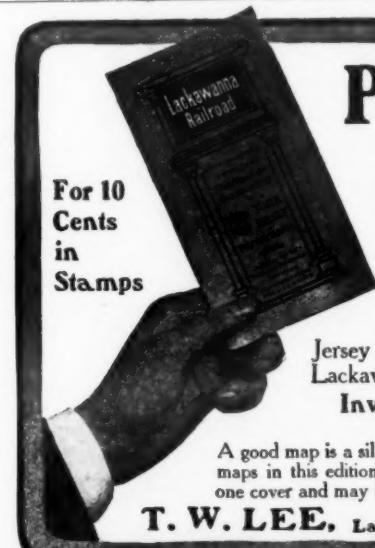
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